CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28722—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. As.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	25 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	300	J. L. Parfitt	23rd Apr
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
B.L. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Kilwards	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,
B.L. PHAMISS	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st Apr.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2883	500	A. Symons	12th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	850	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	13th May.
NUBIA	3551	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyages to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 13, 1892.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.
SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.
Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
,, 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.
REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.
GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.
AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.
CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.
BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.
BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Rs. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.
CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.
HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 27th April, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

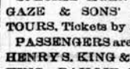
S.S. "ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on the 24th April, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on 21st April, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal town of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at our own rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S.S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.
Splendid accommodation for Passengers.
Fitted with Electric Light.
For particulars as to passage, &c.,
Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S.S. "ARARA" will LEAVE on or about the 22nd Instant, has accommodation for few First Class Passengers. Apply to
CAPT. MACKINLAY,
On Board, No. 15, Victoria Dock.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.
THIS Popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."
Per doz. Quarts, Cash Rs. 11; Credit, Rs. 12-8.
,, Pints, ,, Rs. 6-4; ,, Rs. 7.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
COLD CREAM SOAP.
THE most perfect Soap yet introduced for the Toilet, Nursery, or Bath; it combines the cleansing and detergent effects of a first-class Soap with the healing and softening properties of Cold Cream.
A Perfect Soap for the Toilet.
A Perfect Soap for the Bath.
A Perfect Soap for Ladies.
A Perfect Soap for Children.

	Cash.	Credit.
In boxes of 3 Tablets, per box	Re. 1.	Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.—Rs. 20.
THACKER'S
INDIAN DIRECTORY, 1892.
THACKER AND Co., LD.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
MANUFACTURING, PHARMACEUTICAL, & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PHILLIPS' FRUIT LINCTUS,
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, and Consumptive Complaints. Price, As. 8 and As. 14 per Bottle.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

JUST LANDED.

WELL'S LEAWRELLE OIL
Is lovely for the Skin and Complexion, preserves Youth and Beauty, prevents tendency to Wrinkles, ageing of Skin, or wasting of Flesh. A Pretty Woman's Secret! Rs. 3.

WELL'S "ROUGH ON"
Preparations, all kinds.

WELL'S HEALTH RENEWER
Cures Dyspepsia and Brain or Nervous Weakness, Rejuvenates Broken or Shattered Health. Rs. 3.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM
Restores Grey Hair to Original Colour, free of Grease or Oil, is a Tonic Restorative and an established Cure for Baldness. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 3.

☞ Can be had of all Chemists. Retail at MADON, SONS & Co., Fort.
AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & CO.,
OPPOSITE JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

RICH CANTON SILK.
LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.
SHIRTS Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS Rs. 15 NET.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,
MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.
With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,
MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—
All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano		Rs.	225
Do.	do. Piano	,,	290
Do.	do. Piano	,,	375
Square Piano	Ebonized	,,	375
Do.	Rosewood	,,	425
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	525
Grand Piano	by Broadwood	,,	350
Do.	Ebonized	,,	450
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Improves the Complexion, prevents Fever, cures Skin Diseases, Liver Affections, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, etc. Price, Re. 1-12 per bottle.
AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

RIDING AND SPORTING GAITERS — BREECHES. SPECIAL CASH PRICES.
DRAB & WHITE DRILLETTE, from Rs. 19.
WHIPCORDS & BEDFORDS, All Shades, from Rs. 24.
BOXCLOTH GAITERS, from Rs. 13-8.
HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 ,, ,, ,,	5	0	12 ,, ,,	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re.	1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs.	2 0

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.
For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climet from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 55.
AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE INDO-BRITISH SCHOOLS.

TO-NIGHT, AT 8-30 P. M.,

AT THE Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.

PART I.

Pianoforte Solo	Valse	Josef Hofmann	Miss Willis.
Duet	I Muse on Thee	Keller	Mrs. Squire & Miss M. Tootill.
Song	My Dearest Heart	Sullivan	Miss E. Dumayne.
Violin Solo	Marguerite	Heyman	Miss Pedraza.
Song	Jessie's Dream	Blockley	Miss Carpenter.
Song	The Angel's Promise	Behrend	Miss Waller
	Concertina Obligato		Mr. M. T. Carroll.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Pianoforte Solo	Impromtu in a Flat	Schuberg	Miss Willis.
Song	When the Heart is Young	Buck	Miss N. Tudball.
Violin Solo	Scene De Ballet	Beriots	Miss Pedraza.
Trio	Hope and Memory	Smart	Mrs. Squire, Miss N. Tudball, Miss Tootill.
Song	Sweet Kildare	Stephens Adams	Miss E. Dumayne
Song	An Evening Song	Blumenthal	Mrs. Squire.

DOXOLOGY.

Piano has been kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. ROSE and Co. Tickets, price One Rupee. To Members of Y. W. C. A., 8 As. Tickets to be had at the Doors.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CLAN MACNEIL," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 20th April, 1892. Agents.

DOUBLE PERAMBULATORS

OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES.

Made of best materials only; strong and durable, and of superior finish.

BOLTON AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

TO THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned has made Arrangement always to keep in his Stock Genuine *** BRANDY of Messrs. COMANDON and Co. of Jarnac Cognac, which is of excellent quality and flavour. The Label is Registered at the Stationers' Hall, London. The Selling Price of this Brand is purposely kept moderate to give satisfaction to Buyers who are at liberty to return the Cases if the quality is not approved. Apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Opposite Crawford Market.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 and of the BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, "and reduced."

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a resolution of the above Company for reducing its Capital from Rs. 2,10,000 to Rs. 45,925.

A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 12th day of April 1892, may be inspected at the office of the Company, at No. 2 Dalal Street, within the Fort, or at the office of Mr. MULJEE BHAWANIDAS BARBHAYA, Attorney for the Company, at No. 9 Hornby Road, within the Fort, at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Rupee One.

Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company, and who is not entered in the said list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 12th day of June 1892 send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at No. 9 Hornby Road, Fort, or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of Capital.—Dated this 19th day of April 1892,

MULJEE BHOWANIDHAS BARBHAYA,
Solicitor for the Company.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH (Interim) DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per Share (free of Income-Tax), for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2nd Proximo, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names shall appear on the Register on the 26th instant, at the Company's Office, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th inst. to the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાકરસી મુળજી સન્સની કું૦

i. e. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1892.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of ABU BAKER MUSSA DAWOOD MUSSA OOSMAN DAWOOD NUR MAHOMED DAWOOD and OOMER DAWOOD, all of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants lately trading in Bombay, Columbo, and other parts of India under the name of ABU BAKER MUSSA, adjudged insolvents.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of MEGJI PURSHOTUM MURARJI CANJI MEGJI MUNJI, and CALIDAS PREMJI, carrying on business under the name of MEGJI PURSHOTUM, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents, verified by the declaration of the said Murarji Canji, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Nineteenth Day of April Instant; and whereas the said Abu Baker Mussa Dawood Mussa Oosman Dawood Nur Mahomed Dawood and Oomer Dawood have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this Twentieth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two.

K. F. MODI,
For Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, This 20th Day of April 1892.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of KHIMJI JADHOWJI, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of SEWJI PUNJA, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor Sewji Punja was filed in this Honourable Court on the Nineteenth Day of April Instant; and whereas the said Khimji Jadhowji has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in the Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this Twentieth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two.

K. F. MODI,
For Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, This 20th Day of April, 1892.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., LD.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 18th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th May, 1892, at 4 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company- No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 21st April to 7th May, 1892, both days inclusive.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 21ST, AT 9-15 P. M.

GRAND CONCERT

GIVEN BY THE CELEBRATED PIANIST, HERR

ALBERT FRIEDENTHAL.

PROGRAMME:—

1.—March from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner.
2.—(a) Berceuse ..... Chopin.
(b) Valse Posthume ..... Chopin.
3.—(a) Hungarian Gypsy Procession ..... Schubert.
(b) Spring Song ..... Mendelssoh
(c) Gavotte Antique ..... Coreili.
4.—Two Hungarian Dances ..... Brahms.
5.—Polonaise in A Flat ..... Chopin.
6.—Sonata (Moonlight) in C Sharp ..... Beethoven.
7.—(a) Come, My Birdie! ..... Friedenthal.
(b) Mandoline ..... Thome.
8.—Valse from "Faust" ..... Gounod.
9.—(a) Regatta Venezianna ..... Liszt.
(b) Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2 ..... Liszt.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra, Rs. 4; Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Back Seats, Rs. 2; etc.

Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. and at the Door.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have from THIS DAY CEASED to CARRY on the business of GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, hitherto carried on by me under the style of CURSETJEE ARDASEER & CO.

CURSETJEE ARDASEER.
Bombay, 20th April 1892.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the SCHOOL OF ART, on WEDNESDAY, April 27th, 5-30 P.M., to pass the Accounts, and to elect a Committee.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

24 bales grey shirtings,
1 case khaki dress brocade,
About 15 reams brown papers,
10 cases beer in quarts and pints.
On account and at the risk of indentor, Gellabhoy Damodar.
—A—1883 1-14-14 bales grey dhoties, ex. s.s. "Arabia" and "City of Edinburg."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 21, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
**** BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

ARMANDE FRERES.
CHAMPAGNE.
CUVEE RESERVEE
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently arrived.

One dozen, Quarts.....	Rs. 36
One dozen, Pints.....	,, 20

APPLY TO

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

(RETAIL AGENTS FOR MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & Co.,)

HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED

TELEGRAPH INSPECTORS with a good knowledge of both construction and Office work. Men with a good Mechanical Training would be preferred. For further particulars app'y to

THE TELEGRAPH ENGINEER,
Madras Railway, Arkonam.

H. R. P. CARTER,
Ag. Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway Company, Agent and Manager's Office, Madras, 9th April, 1892.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics and experienced in Education Department, for the Headmaster-ship of the Shapur Victoria Academy on a salary of Rs. Sixty (60) a month. Free quarters and lucrative private tuitions available. The selected candidate shall have to executo a gurantee-deed for Rupees five hundred that he will stick to the post for three complete Sessions. The applications will be received up to 5th of May 1892 by R. B. CHOUDHURY Esq., Secretary, Victoria Academy, Shapur Town, Mymen singh Bengal.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.

Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES
OF TWO LARGE PLOTS OF
GOVERNMENT LAND,
SITUATE NEAR THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1892, for the PURCHASE on long lease from the Government of two valuable BUILDING PLOTS of LAND, measuring about 15,000 and 5,600 square yards, situate near the entrance to the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) Road.

Particulars and conditions and forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after the 20th February, 1892.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Public Works Office, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1892, at 2 P.M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year, ending 31st December, 1891.

To elect a Director and Auditors.

To decide as to declaration of a Dividend.

To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 16th March 1892.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees, and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

TO LET.

A SMALL BUNGALOW situated at Chinchpoogly, next door to Mr. Wadya's.

TO BE LET, furnished, a BANGALOW, known as "Woodland," at Matheran.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived Per s. s. "Chyebassa," a brand new English-made Canoe-shaped LANDAU by Watson of Lowestoft. Besides this, there are other brand new and second-hand English Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Mail-Phaetons, Landaus, and Broughams, by best makers, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted, single and double, and four-in-hand Harnesses.

And best real Mocca Coffee, at Rs. 6 per bag.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by numerous persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. not Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
SOLE AGENT,
87, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
10, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S

CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0
,, 1 Large ,, ,, ...	5 12

FIRST QUALITY.

	Rs. a.
No. 7 Small, for Ladies.....	3 0
,, 5 Medium	4 8
,, 4 Large	4 12
,, 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£333,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1890	£1,864,899

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS.. £7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

INSURANCES.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT
SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	,, 14-1-3	,, 12-11-0	,, 22-10-1
35	,, 15-7-6	,, 14-4-1	,, 30-10-0
40	,, 17-5-11	,, 16-6-1	,, 46-12-40

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.

2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.

3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.

4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.

6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents.
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1890 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER,
Secretary for Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND..	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs.	15,00,776
Working Capital ..... ,,	1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balances, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favorable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	500	Rs. 25	1,005
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	320
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	22⅝
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	30⅜
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	453—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	18⅜
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	11⅝
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	70

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	77
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	40
Central India	6,000	500	500	40	1,040
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	680
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	432½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	86
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	605
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hingunghat Mil	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	60
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	90
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500		390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr.ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	11,000	1,000	40	790xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	50
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,495
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	12
Morarji Gocaldas	1,036	1,000	1,000	70	1,720
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	300	1,000	1,000	Nil.	180
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	21
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	40
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	300	Rs. 25	475xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	305
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	10	120
Colaba	500	200	200	16	110
East India	500	1,280	1,280	45 dvd	32
English Press and Manfg.	359	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
Fort	400	250		Rs. 20	177
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	480
Mahamadpura Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	230½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	595
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Prince of Wales	90	500	500	20	360
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	910

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly guar.		
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c	2,401
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	400

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,015
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	959
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		70 nom
Indian Grindlese Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	106
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	313
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	10
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	99
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Scundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	all	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	100
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	25	Rs. 1	18½xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-1
China Leaf	"	24-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-12 "
Do. do. new	"	24 "
Australia do.	"	24-10 "
Bombay do.	"	23-11
English Sovereigns	"	15-11
Do. Drazors	"	15-10-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-4
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolas Dollars	"	224 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222 "
Five-Francs	"	208 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Oriental Loan Association, 3 p. m.
Prize-distribution, Sir Jamsetjee Benevolent Institution, Lord Harris presiding, 5 p. m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, Address to Sir Raymond West, 5-30 p. m.
Concert in aid of Indo-British School, 8-30 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Herr Friedenthal's Soiree Musicale, 9-15 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Albion (s), from Batoum ; Imaum (s), Cardiff ; and Clan Macneil (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Taif (s), for Mauritius ; Wildcroft (s), Hamburg ; Pachumba (s), Karachi, &c. ; and Teheran (s), China, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Thames, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p. m., on Thursday, the 21st instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string Band of the 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will play at and after dinner, on Monday, the 25th instant.

B. B. R. A. Society.—A meeting of the Society will be held, this afternoon, at 5-30, to elect the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K. C. I E., who is retiring from the office of president, an honorary member of the Society, and to present a farewell address to him.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock this evening :—

Quadrille.....Merry England.....Williams.
Overture.....Le Duc D Olonne.....Auber.
Gavotte .....Muriel .....Amillon.
Selection.....The Mountebanks ..Godfrey.
Aria .....Seige of Corinth ... Rossini.
Valse .....Mirabel.....Thiere.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LECTURE.—Mr. Cotelingam read a paper yesterday evening, at the Wilson College, before a fairly large audience, and recounted the career of General Gordon from his childhood up to the time of his death in the Soudan. He pointed out the feeling Englishmen possessed for their illustrious countryman when they erected in England a splendid statue of their hero mounted on a camel to perpetuate his memory. The lecturer also dwelt upon the incidents of his career that stamped him every inch as a soldier from the time he entered Egypt till the downfall of Khartoum. The paper concluded with a vote of thanks to the speaker.

HERR ALBERT FRIEDENTHAL'S SOIREE MUSICALE.—Herr Albert Friedenthal, the famed German pianist and composer, gives a soiree musicale in the Novelty Theatre to-night, the recital commencing at nine o'clock. We have already referred, in a previous notice, to the programme, the talented pianist intends to submit to his audience, and there can be no doubt that his performance will prove a genuine musical treat. It is unfortunate that he should have come to Bombay at the hottest part of the hot season, when the major part of Bombay society is at the hills, but there is little doubt that he will have an appreciative audience. It is a question whether Herr Friedenthal will appear a second time in Bombay before his departure for Europe, so that those who wish to hear him, should not miss the chance of securing seats for to-night's entertainment.

DEATH OF MR. PETER CLEMENT, CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE SERVICE.—A large number of relatives and friends of the late Mr. P. Clement, met at Hamilton's Hotel, Byculla, on Tuesday evening, to accompany his remains to their last resting place, at Sewree, Mr. Clement, it will appear, complained of a slight attack of diarrhœa, last Monday, but did not take much notice of it, and went to work as usual. But on Tuesday, he got worse, having to take to his bed in consequence. There was no abatement in the attack during the next three days, and he had to be taken to the European General Hospital, on Monday evening. About two o'clock, on Tuesday morning, he expired. The funeral was at half-past-four, on Tuesday. The coffin, borne by his brother Customs House Officers, was carried to the hearse, the cortege leaving for Sewree immediately after. Arrived at Sewree, the cortege was joined by a great number of friends who had gone on before. Rev. Father Hoene, S. J. before reading the Service of the Dead, offered a short prayer for the deceased who had been so suddenly called away. Mr. Clement had been for a considerable number of years in the Customs Preventive Service, and the number of his comrades, who attended his funeral, fully testified to the high esteem in which he was held in the service. The deceased died at the age of forty years and five months.

LICIT OR ILLICIT OPIUM.—Before Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Kursondass Hirji and Dharumsey Moolji, druggists, were prosecuted by Mr. Rustam Pestonji, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, on a charge of having in their possession a quantity of contraband opium, weighing 2lb. 5oz. In this case the prosecution contended that the quantity seized from the accused could not possibly be Government opium since it did not bear the usual Government seal marks. The defence set up was that the drug was that of the Government and had the distinguishing marks. Mr. Little who appeared to prosecute asked his Worship to call in evidence Dhamji Lukmichund, a Government opium farmer. Mr Bhaishanker objected to calling such evidence at that stage since it would prejudice his client in the mind of the Court. The Magistrate declined to entertain Mr. Little's application and remarked that he had carefully considered the case in all its bearings. In disposing of it he said that the points for decision were whether the opium balls were or were not contraband, and whether the accused were aware of that at the time of receiving them from the Government Medical Stores. He, however, held that as the opium did not have any seals it could not be said that it was contraband, because opium without seals had been shown to have been given to the Government Medical Stores, and subjected to another druggist, named Vulab Bhika. His Worship did not wish to impute any dishonesty to Sub-Inspector Judah or to the farmer. But it appeared that possibly they had supplied the druggist with unsealed balls of opium or that Judah and the farmer making a common cause supplied the druggist partly with licit and partly with illicit opium. The system of supplying was somewhat defective, and he would suggest that if possible the drug should be supplied by the Collector direct or brought to his office from the farmer and duly stored before it was given to the druggists. Under those circumstance the Magistrate acquitted the accused, and ordered the opium to be returned to them through the Collector. Mr. Little in adverting to a remark in the Magistrate's decision said that under rule 51 of the Opium Act no sealed marks were required in respect of opium intended to be used in the Government Medical Stores.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following telegrams from Collectors are issued, under Form 14 of the Famine Relief Code, for the week ending 16th April :—

BIJAPUR.

Jowari 33½ and bajri 31½ lbs. per rupee on average. One hundred and forty-five adults and 18 children employed on Professional Agency now Local Fund road in the Badami Taluka. Expenditure on account of relief work during the week Rs. 64 ; other expenditure Rs. 18. Expenditure on works to provide a temporary water-supply Rs. 349. No gratuitous relief. Grain supply sufficient. Slight cholera in the Badami Taluka ; influenza in some talukas, otherwise public health good. Slight showers in all talukas except in Bagevadi and Bagalkot, the rainfall being 1 inch and 3 cents in Hungund and ranging from 4 to 11 cents in other talukas.

BELGAUM.

Jowari and bajri 30 lbs. per rupee on average. Numbers employed on the last day of the week—on one work under Professional Agency in Gokak—adults 461, children 349 ; expenditure, including Sunday wages, Rs. 329 ; on one work under Professional Agency in Athni—adults 65, children 52. On one work under Civil Agency in Parasgad—adults 305, children 120 ; expenditure, including Sunday wages, Rs. 168. No poor-house or village relief. No cholera. Rainfall during week 2 cents in Athni, 1 inch 66 cents in Gokak and 9 cents in Parasgad. Grain supply sufficient.

DHARWAR.

Jowari 32⅝ lbs. per rupee, being the average of the affected area. On two Local Board Civil Agency Works in Navalgund attendance on Saturday 205 ; expenditure Rs. 123. On three Professional Agency Local Board Works in Navalgund attendance on Saturday 1,024 ; expenditure Rs. 627. Rainfall during week 30 cents in Navalgund, 1 inch 9 cents Dharwar, 1 inch 10 cents in Gadag and slight in Ron. No poor-house or village relief. Cholera in two villages of Navalgund. Grain supply sufficient.

POONA.

Jowari 29½ and bajri 28⅜ lbs. per rupee on average. Numbers employed on relief works on the last day of the week—adults 952, children 91, out of which 694 adults and 62 children were employed on the Nira Canal Clearance. Grain supply plentiful.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at a sitting of the Court, the hearing of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury :—

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Karra Shewjee, a Bhattia, was charged with having forged and used as genuine an order under which the sum of Rs. 1,250-10-0 was payable, and also with abetting another person in the commission of the forgery. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Pherozeshah, defended the prisoner. Mr. Budroodin, at the close of his address, called Mr. Bapoojee Dinanath, interpreter of the Small Causes Court and an expert in handwriting, who stated that, in his opinion, the genuine and forged orders had been written by the same person. The handwriting did not resemble that of the prisoner, but was similar to that on the counterfoil of the genuine order.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury said the evidence to a certain extent was of a circumstantial character, but in such cases evidence of that nature was often more correct than direct evidences. Such evidence as that of Mr. Bapoojee was but the opinion of the witness ; and it was, therefore, for the jury to determine whether they thought that the document had been forged by the accused or not. The witnesses from the printing office had given their evidence in a very clear manner ; and they could have no possible motive to enter into a conspiracy against the accused. The defence alleged that the employes of the press had been mistaken as to the identity of the accused ; but it was left to this jury to determine the point upon the evidence.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of abetment of forgery and abetment of the using of a forged document.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he had been found guilty upon the clearest evidence of a very serious offence, which he had endeavoured to get out of by trying to shift the guilt on to one Hurjeevun Jeitha, the mehta, who was a perfectly innocent man. In a commercial city like Bombay, such offences could not be lightly passed over, and as the maximum punishment was transportation for life, his lordship sentenced the accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Hirjee Kalla and Ghella Shamjee, Khojas, were charged with having, on the 7th January last, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to another Khoja, named Shamjee Jumal. The prosecutor keeps a shop for the sale of sundries, and about noon, on the 7th January last, went with one Sobjali Cassum to the shop of the first prisoner to demand money which was due to him. The first prisoner abused and pushed him back, in consequence of which he fell down, and on getting up again, he caught the prisoner by his clothes and asked him to go to a policeman, He refused to do so. Sobjali, who had been seated for a policeman, was returning with one, when the second prisoner, who had been sitting in the shop of the first, jumped out and with a thick stick, struck prosecutor two blows, one in the forehead which drew blood, and another in the left shoulder. The second prisoner then ran away, but was arrested by the policeman who accompanied Sobjali. The first prisoner thereupon picked up an iron bar and gave the prosecutor a poke in the left eye, which was destroyed. He fell down, became unconscious, and on regaining his senses, found himself in the Jamsetjee Hospital. The injury was a serious one and prosecutor permanently lost the use of his left eye. The first prisoner, who effected his escape was arrested the same day in the Imambarra, at Chimboor Gully.

Some delay was caused in the trial by the non-appearance of Dr. Gallagher, the medical officer, who had treated the prosecutor. His Lordship, after waiting some time for the doctor, read over the latter's depositions to the jury and proceeded with the case. On Dr. Gallagher entering the court during the time his Lordship was summing up the case, his Lordship told the witness that he had put the court to considerable inconvenience and caused delay by his absence.

Dr. Gallagher said he was detained at a Coroner's inquest.

The Judge : I cannot help that ; you were summoned here and should have attended the High Court, which is the higher tribunal, in preference to going to the inquest.

His Lordship, passing in his summing up, examined Dr. Gallagher on his deposition.

The jury found the first prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and the second of causing hurt. His Lordship sentenced the first prisoner, who had caused the prosecutor permanent injury, to four years' rigorous imprisonment ; and the second to six months.

THEFT OF A COAT.

Mahomed Tar, a lame Seedee, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of a coat, valued at Rs. 3. He admitted previous convictions, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eight years.

THEFT OF A SILVER ORNAMENT.

Ganeshram Kalkalya pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing, on the 12th February last, several articles such as silver buttons, studs, and toe-rings. He was an old offender, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eight years.

THE SPECIAL JURY.

We are asked to state that the attendance of the Special Jury will be required at the present Criminal Sessions, on Monday next, for the trial of the murder case.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE SORABJEE DOSABHOY DALAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Guzdar appeared in support of a rule taken out by his clients, the opposing creditors, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not serve notices upon their creditors and proceed with the insolvency.

Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvents, asked for leave to serve notices.

His Lordship made the rule absolute, granting the insolvents leave to serve notices.

RE HORMARJEE ARDASIR HORMARJEE.

Mr. Melsheimer, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen for the Chartered and Mercantile Banks, applied for a commission to issue for the examination in England of Mr. Stevens, agent of the Bank, who would be able to give important evidence against the insolvent, who had obtained money by false pretences.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, on behalf of the insolvent, opposed the application, on the ground that the Bank agent, who was a party to the suit, should have been examined before his departure for Europe.

Mr. Melsheimer urged that the agent was not a party to the suit, and should therefore be examined under commission, which his Lordship had power to issue under Section 36 of the Act.

His Lordship granted the application for the examination of Mr. Stevens.

RE AMICHAND TALAKCHAND.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of Bai Motivahoo, a witness, who was partly examined on the 6th inst., when she produced certain account books, applied for the return of the books, which were required for filing a suit in the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Badroodin opposed the application on the ground that great difficulty had been experienced in getting the books produced.

His Lordship, after some further discussion, directed that the books should be returned after the lapse of a week.

RE HENRY MAYNE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for three months.

RE GOVIND MAHADOO.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for a creditor, opposed the application.

Mr. Dhairyavan thereupon asked for a postponement of the hearing in order to enable his client to file an affidavit in reply to that of the opposing creditor.

His lordship granted a postponement until the month of May.

RE ISHWARDAS AMRATLAL.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, instructed by Mr. Bland, asked for a postponement of the hearing of a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not file his schedule. His lordship granted a postponement till the 15th June.

RE ABOOBAKIR MOOSA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, asked for an order of adjudication in insolvency, which was granted.

RE KHIMJEE JADOWJEE.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan a similar order was granted in this case.

RE MOOMANBHOY GANGJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order for six months, which was granted.

RE KESHAVJEE DEWJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for an order for the examination of the insolvent, under Section 36 of the Insolvency Act. His Lordship granted the application.

RE RAGHUNATH DAMODHAR.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for leave to amend the schedule by substituting the names of Janardhun Gopal and another for that of Tyebjee and Dayabhoy. The application was granted.

RE RAMCHUNDRA MORESHWAR.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order.

RE DAMJEE SHEWJEE.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices with a month's extension of his interim order.

RE JAN MAHOMED LALKHAY.

On the application of the same learned counsel, a similar application was granted in this case.

RE PANDURANG RAGHOWJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months, which was granted.

RE OOJANEY VAKHATCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a rule "nisi" calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition as he had settled with his creditors. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges :—Ardasir Dhanjeebhoy Rana ; Jeremiah Bradshaw ; Govind Rowjee ; Framjee Maneckjee Mama ; Fakirbhoy Vullibhoy Surti ; Nana Kassinath ; Mahomed Rattonsey ; Billasetna Raghoba Valkar ; Ardasir Ookerjee ; Dhunjee Govindjee Joshi and another ; Purshotum Kanji Joshi and another ; Dawoodbhoy Ismailjee Surti ; Ramjee Luxman ; Burjorjee Dadabhoy Antia ; Balwantrao Raojee ; and Valabhram Bhika Lakar.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

To speak to the minutes of the order.

576-90—J C Cama—Fatimabibi and another vs Fatimabibi and others—Tyabjee and D.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
Short Cause.

177-92—Little S F and N—Treacher and Co. Byramjee Jeejeebhai—(Part heard.)
Postponed Long Causes.

167-88—Payne, G and S—Ramchundra Krishnajee Bhojnoy vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhojnoy and others—Tyabjee and D.

16-92—Conroy and B—Sir Edward Bates and others vs Goverdhun Pitamber—K J Mantri.

469-91—Little, S, F and N—Joshi Dewjee Canjee vs Joshi Dewjee Ashu—Nanu and H.
Defended New Long Causes.

27-92—K J Mantri—Balajee Ramjee Khedker vs Ramjee Vishram Chawan and another—Janardhan and A.

56-92—Mansukhlal D and J—Shankerprasad Hariprasad vs Vijbhoocandas Nagardas—In person.

68-92—Chalk, W and S—Hurjeewan Cullianjee and another vs J S Bergandohl—Crawford, B and C.

69-92—Chalk W and S—Janardhan Dhakjee vs J C Bergendahl—Crawford B and C.

403-91—Thakurdas D and C—Muljibhoy Rahim vs Abdul Ghuni bin Munshi—Ardesir H and D.

357-91—K J Mantri—Pragovind Shewdprasad vs Edward de Souza and others—T A Bland, K D Shroff, E and G and in person.

372-91—In person (a pauper)—Gungabaw vs Nowrojee Cowasjee and another—In person.

553-91—Janardhan and A—for pauper—Esther alias Abigail vs Nashon Sampson Sanker.

395-91—Little, S, F and N—Dwarkadas Ramdas vs Treekamdas Vussonjee—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

685-90—Chalk W and S—Nimbajee Toolseeram and another vs Vadia Venkati and others—Halkrishna and P.

249-90—Little S F and N—Frederick J Smith The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation—Craigie L and O.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

95-91—Roughton and B—Maria da Gloria C Lobo vs Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Daroowala—J C Cama.—Part heard.

71-90—In person—a pauper—Vuzrabai vs Hona Goolam Hossein Hyderalli—M H Khan.

524-30—T A Bland—Goolbai vs Godavaribai—Bhaishunker and K.

38-92—Edgelow and G—Vijbhoocandas Nagardas vs Sunkerprasad and Hariprasad and another—M, D and J.

240-91—T A Bland,—Gamaji Akhajee vs The Ripon M Co—Nanu and H.

595-91—Edgelow and G—Kerson Bhowan vs Ghellabhai Atmaram and another—Chitnis, M and M.

543-91—Wadia and G Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Boyd and another—Cattle, S, and F and N.

567-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T Jy Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.

CRICKET.

SERGEANTS K. O. Y. L. I. *vs.* SERGEANTS R. A.

A CRICKET match was played, on Easter Monday, between the Sergeants K. O. Y. L. I. and Sergeants Royal Artillery, and resulted in a win for the K. O. Y. L. I. by an innings and 35 runs. The following are the scores :—

SERGEANTS K. O. Y. L. I.

Sergt Ives, c Seymour, b Wilson	28
Sergt Lawton, run out	8
Mr Schofield, not out	42
Sergt Isherwood, c Dimond, b Wilson	4
Bug-Major Allsopp (capt), c Clay, b Dimond	33
Sergt Waterhouse, b Dimond	8
Clr-Sergt Morgan, not out	21
Sergt Russell, Clr-Sergt Briggs, Sergt D Briggs, Sergt Eldred } did not bat	
Extras	17
Total	161

Innings declared closed. 5 wickets down.

SERGEANTS ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sergt Seymour, b Allsopp	19	c Isherwood, b Ives	0
Sergt Wilson, c and b Waterhouse	4	Absent	
Sergt McInroy, c Morgan, b Waterhouse	10	b Ives	0
Sergt Cornish, c Isherwood, b Allsopp	0	c and b Allsopp	
Sergt Williams, c Isherwood, b Lawton	21	c Isherwood, b Allsopp	3
Sergt-Maj Guynan (capt) b, Lawton	23	not out	8
Sergt Major Clay, b Isherwood	5	b Allsopp	1
Sergt Dimond, c and b Lawton	2	c Briggs, b Allsopp	0
Qr-Mr-Sergt Smith, st. Russell, b Lawton	3	b Ives	1
Qr-Mr-Sergt Pattison, c Russell, b Lawton	6	b Ives	7
Sergt Spicer, not out	8	Absent	
Extras	8	Extras	5
Total	101	Total	25

HASHIM ALI KHAN.

THE reappearance on the Hazara border of that stormy petrel, Hashim Ali Khan, writes the *Pioneer*, will once more cause public attention to be directed to the Black Mountain. When the expedition of last year came to a close, one of the principal points insisted upon in the arrangement come to with the tribesmen was the expatriation of the Hassanzai chief, who had been responsible for the attack upon our troops in the autumn of 1890. This they accepted cheerfully enough, and in order to prevent any further intrigues on his part a force was left in the hills when General Elles withdrew his main body. A good effect was produced by the action thus taken, for the practice in previous campaigns had been to withdraw altogether, which only encouraged malcontent sections of the clans to renew their hostility at the earliest possible period. But when Colonel Hammond's brigade remained in the midst of the Hassauzai hills, the tribesmen realised that a new policy was being adopted towards them, and that further offences on their part might lead to a permanent garrison being located on the Black Mountain. The summer passed quietly enough, and towards the close of last year it was deemed safe to break up the brigade. Hashim Ali was a fugitive with the Makki Khel beyond the Indus, and he had shown no sign of returning. His place among the Hassanzais was filled by Ibrahim Khan, who with the various headmen undertook to keep the peace on the borderland. Between 200 and 300 of the tribesmen were enrolled as border militia, and this arrangement has so far worked satisfactorily. The Abbottabad garrison have, of course, been on the alert ; but until a few days ago the reports from the Black Mountain gave not the least cause for anxiety. All was quiet across the frontier, and the tribes were on their best behaviour. If Hashim Ali had still any secret supporters left they were discreetly silent, and he seemed to have given up all hopes of returning from his place of asylum.

A CURIOUS story reaches the Lahore paper from Kabul, from a not usually unreliable source, that the Russian Government have lately approached the Amir on the subject of allowing a Russian force, if occasion should arise, to pass through Kabul to India, as well as provide them with transport and other provisions. The Amir, the account continues, has not yet replied to the question. In view of the recent circulation of the Amir's manifesto in India regarding the attitude which the Afghans should adopt towards a Russian army attempting to pass through to India, it is not unlikely that the story above represents the Afghan expl

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

On the resumption of business in London yesterday after the holidays, Consols remained at 96⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. The price of Bar Silver advanced ⅛d. per oz., say to 39 9-16d., and Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. higher in Fours, and ¼ on 4½ per Cents, at £67⅛, and £65⅞, respectively; while in New York, the metal was half a cent dearer, at 86⅞ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87⅞ dollars. Five lakhs of extra Council Wire Transfers were allotted to Bombay at 1s. 33-16d., which rate shows an advance of 1-32d. on that obtained for the extra Transfers placed on the eve of the holidays. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3d. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 96½; Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at fcs 25·16½.

The Wheat market was quiet at a decline of ½ per cental from the prices ruling before the holidays both for No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 0½d. for the former, and 6s. 8½d. for the latter. Linseed was quiet but steady, the previous quotation of 38s. 3d. per quarter, ex-quay, for Bombay Seed to arrive being repeated.

The Liverpool and Manchester markets remained closed for the holidays yesterday; but they will re-open to-morrow.

In New York, the price of ready Cotton advanced 1-16 cent, to 7 3-16 cents and July Futures were two points higher, 7·19 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales and the figures to date now give the following comparison between this season's arrivals and those in the previous two years for the same time, this season's figures being subject to alteration, the last weekly totals not having come to hand.

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	9,000	17,000	2,400
Three days' do.	33,000	39,000	7,800
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	6,616,000	6,472,000	5,632,900

There has been a lull in our local Cotton market to-day, business having been upon a much smaller scale than on the two preceding days; but the feeling has been steady, and the price of one growth—Bhownugger—has advanced Re. 1 per candy. Exporters have purchased 1,550 bales, consisting of 600 Broach, at Rs. 164; 300 each of Barsee, at Rs 171½: and Bengals, at Rs. 149; 100 Mulkapore, at Rs. 162; and 50 Veraval, at Rs. 150-51; while the Mills are credited with 1,300 bales, made up of 200 each of Hingunghat, at Rs. 180; Dhulia, at Rs. 153; and Barsee, at Rs. 171; 100 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 172; Cutchgaum, at Rs. 154; Pachora, at Rs. 154; Damergaum, at Rs. 157; and Nugger, at Rs. 162; and 50 bales each of Mowa, at Rs. 167½; Dharwar, at Rs. 164; Dhollera, at Rs. 155; and Untni, at Rs. 150½ per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have both been steady to-day, with a small business doing in the former, and moderate transactions passing in the latter; but prices show no further change in any description.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	16,191 bales.
Wheat	63,460 cwts.
Linseed	17,705 "
Rapeseed	17,443 "
Gingelly	3,500 "
Poppyseed	1,539 "
Groundnuts	2,257 "
Castorseed	3,105 "

FREIGHTS are steady, but rather quieter. The Arara (s), has filled up for Marseilles with light Seeds at 13s. 6d. per ton. Business for prompt shipment to Liverpool, has been done at 15s. per ton for light Seeds; and the Oberon (s), and Blenheem (s) for May-June loading, have been fixed at 18s. per ton, under open charter to one port.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 33-16d. for Demand, with, however, one seller of the latter at 1s. 3 7-32d, at which we hear of a fair amount having been taken for the bazaar. A moderate amount of three months' sight Credits was also placed at 1s. 3⅜d., and rates seemed to remain steady throughout the day, the market closing with the same feeling pending the result of Council allotments. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 3 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 3⅜d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight ...1·61½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at a further advance of 1-16 per cent. in Fours in all positions, closing rates this evening being 107 5-16 for cash; 107½ for this month's settlement, and 107 5-16 for the May account, the cash price and that for the more distant account being on a level. 4½ per Cents are still called 104½, nominal.

SHARES have attracted rather more attention to-day, and some upward movement has taken place in a few Corton Mill and Press shares. Treacher & Co. have advanced Rs. 10 to Rs. 980, at which price there is a good enquiry. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,005.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Munroe from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 19.

The Hall Line steamer Locklesly Hall left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 20.

The O. L. steamer Orient from Australia has arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay this day, the 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, APRIL 19.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight....	1-3
2½ per cent. Consols for account.....	96¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	96½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	67½
4½ per cent. "	65½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	39 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonan temporarily prohibited.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Line Bangkok-Saigon, interrupted.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 21st instant.
Mauritius mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden at or about 6 a.m. on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th April, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	12	38	9	57
Teheran	20	1	25 p.m.	..	35
Suez.....	20	2	30 p.m.	..	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 20th April, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	34	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	17	..	1
" Madras	..	57	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

BEYTS—JAHIER—March 14, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Harry Stafford Beyts, son of Charles Anthony Beyts, of Forest Hill, London, to Alice Mary Rosa, eldest daughter of C. H. Jahier, of Bombay.
DREW—KIRKHAM—April 18, at Christ Church, Mahableshwar, by the Ven. Archdeacon Scott, M.A., Ernest Young Drew, second surviving son of the late Rev. W. H. Drew, M.A., Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, King's College, London, to Lilian Edith Mary, eldest daughter of T. B. Kirkham, Barrister-at-Law, Educational Inspector, Central Division, Bombay.

DEATHS.

CONRY—April 20, at "Erdington House," Mazagon, Boldero Benson Conry, Assistant Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dock, 2nd son of the late Capt. Edmund Conry, and grandson of the late Colonel Edmund Conry, of Gort, County of Galway, Ireland, aged 52 years. Deeply regretted.—English papers please copy.
JAMIESON—April 20, at Cumballa Hill, James L. Jamieson, aged 23.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

AMBLER—DORRETT—April 11, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, Louisa Georgina Shearin, only daughter of the late Mr M. A. J. Dorrett, to Taaffe Charles Ambler, of Monarpore, C. Nagpur.
HEBBERT—PENNINGTON—April 12, at St Luke's Church, Jullundur, by the Rev A Bridge, Chaplain, Ernest George Hebbert, C.E., second son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W S Hebbert, R E, to Lilla Agnes, eldest daughter of Colonel C R Pennington, C B.

DEATHS.

BEAMISH—April 12, at Motihari, Elizabeth Martha (Bessie), beloved wife of M F Beamish, Bengal Police, aged 43 years and 7 months.
BRAMLEY—April 13, at Debra Doon, Lieutenant-Colonel A H Bramley, B S C, aged 62 years.
JARDINE—April 2, at Cawnpore, Louisa Charlotte Jardine, widow of the late Peter Jardine, E I R, and late Head Mistress of the E I R School, Cawnpore.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892.

THE Councils Bill having passed the second reading in the House of Commons and having been already read three times in the House of Lords, may now be regarded as beyond the reach of those Parliamentary vicissitudes of which it has been the helpless victim during three years of "a life chequered by success and disappointment." The Bill had its first germ in the speech of Lord Dufferin on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887, when he spoke of the desirability of placing the Supreme Council on a broader basis and enlarging its functions. Towards the close of his Viceroyalty, Lord Dufferin, availing himself of a permission till then withheld, addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of the reform of the Councils in a despatch which proposed *inter alia* that the Budget should be introduced early in the year and subjected to a full and free discussion. He did not recommend that each item should be subject to a separate vote; the debate should be confined to a criticism of the general financial policy of the Government. He also recommended that the right of interpellation should be given on all internal matters of administration, questions of foreign policy and of Imperial concern being excluded. Lord Lansdowne, on succeeding to the Viceroyalty, embodied his views in a despatch to the Secretary of State, and expressed his approval of the proposals of his predecessor in regard to the enlargement of the Supreme and other Councils, the submission of the Budget for discussion and criticism, and the right to ask questions in respect to matters of internal administration. Lord Cross dealt with the question of reform of the Councils in a despatch to the Government of India. He intimated the desire of the Government to widen the area of representation by enlarging the Supreme and Provincial Councils by an addition to the number of members under some system of nomination. A draft Bill was forwarded to the Government of India embodying the changes for which legislation in Parliament could be necessary, with a request that the Supreme and Provincial Governments should express their opinions on its provisions. The different Governments accorded their approval, and the Bill, as drafted, was introduced into the House of Lords, in 1890. It underwent some amendments in committee, chiefly at the instance of Lords Northbrook and Ripon, and was sent down to the House of Commons, where it only succeeded in passing the first reading. This mishap was, in a certain measure, due to something which had happened in the December previous, in Bombay. Mr. Bradlaugh came out to attend the meeting of the National Congress in this city, and he received instructions to draw up a Councils Bill, to establish the elective principle, having expression in electoral colleges, which the population should create by something akin to Universal Suffrage. The different Councils were to be enlarged to quite Parliamentary dimensions. Mr. Bradlaugh, in an impressive and significant speech, stated that he would draft that Bill according to his instructions, and introduce it in the House of Commons, but he warned the Congress that he could not answer for anything beyond that. The Government, he told them, would bring in their own Bill, and it would take precedence of that which he should prepare.

The proposal to call into existence a brand new electoral system, of which India had no experience while ignoring the Municipal and other local machinery already in existence, emanated from the Madras section of the Congress, and received no countenance or encouragement from the Bombay members of the assembly. The new fangled provisions of the Bill introduced—manifestly against his better judgment—by Mr. Bradlaugh, rendered the shelving of both the Councils Bills an easy operation in a Session which was sufficiently occupied by matters of more pressing interest to her Majesty's faithful Commons. In the year 1891, the Government Bill came down once more from the House of Lords, only to be again shelved. Mr. Bradlaugh introduced his Bill again but this time purged of the perilous stuff with which it was at first charged, and with the total of the members of the enlarged Councils reduced from two hundred and fifty, to two hundred and thirty. By this time the proclaimed determination of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress to have nothing to do with the Government Bill, which was at first denounced as wholly inadequate a mere farce and a delusion underwent a notable modification. It began to be understood that the House of Commons was in no mood to turn aside from measures of a more exciting party interest to deal with Council reform in India on the lines indicated in the Bombay Bill. If that were so in the present Parliament the chances of getting the ear of the House which will replace the present were still less hopeful. Whichever of the great political parties get the majority at the next General Election will have quite other business to think of than the consideration of a measure to enlarge the Indian Councils. Sir William Wedderburn acting on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, addressed a letter to Lord Cross in July last, expressing deep regret that the Government Bill had been withdrawn, and stating that in the opinion of the Committee the failure to pass that once derided measure would create bitter disappointment in India. When the Bill was again introduced in the House of Lords this year, Lord Kimberley in expressing a hope that the Bill would at length pass, stated that he was the more desirous that this hope should be realised, because "he had observed with pleasure that in India the tone has much moderated in dealing with this subject, and that there is now a reasonable prospect that there will be an agreement as to a tentative and commencing measure on this subject." Lord Kimberley did much for the advancement of the Bill in drawing the attention of the Government to the present phase of the agitation, and also in pointing out to the Government and to the Opposition alike, that the Bill contains in germ the elective principle. The cynical may be inclined to say that the Secretary of State would never have discovered this germ in his own Bill had not the application of Lord Kimberley's microscope brought it somewhat unexpectedly into view. But it was there all the same, having been imparted in the amendment inserted on the motion of Lord Northbrook, empowering the Governor-General in Council to frame the rules and conditions under which the members of the enlarged Councils are to be appointed. It did not strike any one—it did not strike the honourable Member for Oldham for instance—that such an innocent provision gives the Viceroy power to make it a rule or condition of appointment to seats on the Councils that the men selected shall have been duly elected as fit and proper persons for the Government to appoint. When Lord Kimberley pointed this out in the Upper House, Lord Cross at once recognised that the fact was as stated. Mr. Curzon made use of the discovery when recommending the Bill to the favourable consideration of both sides of the Lower House. He cited the statement of the ex-Secretary of State for India to show that Mr. Schwann's amendment declaring that no measure would be satisfactory which did not include the elective principle, was superfluous, seeing that the Bill includes the elective principle.

The words of Lord Kimberley were quoted by Mr. Curzon:—"I myself believe that under this clause it would be possible for the Governor-General to make arrangements by which certain persons may be presented to him, having been chosen by election, if the Governor-General should find that such a system can be established." Mr. Maclean thereupon asked whether the Government accepted that view of Lord Kimberley? To which interrogatory the Under-Secretary, quite unabashed, answered: "Undoubtedly, Sir, the opinions expressed by Lord Kimberley are also shared by the Secretary of State. Under this Act it would be in the power of the Viceroy to invite representative bodies in India to elect or select or delegate representatives of themselves and of their opinions to be nominated to those Councils, and thus by slow degrees, by tentative measures—and measures like this could not be otherwise than tentative—they should perhaps approximate to the ideal which Mr. Schwann had in view." Mr. Curzon went on to indicate the general character of the bodies and associations to which the faculty of election might be tentatively entrusted, such bodies as the Association of the Zemindars of Bengal, the Chambers of Commerce of India, the Municipalities of the great Cities, the Universities, and perhaps various great religious denominations. Nothing could be more frank and unequivocal than this acceptance on the part of the Government of Lord Kimberley's interpretation of the latent possibilities of the Bill. Mr. Schwann however moved his amendment when Mr. Gladstone intervened in the debate, and after paying the new Under-Secretary a high and by no means undeserved compliment on the lucidity of his speech, pointed out that there was no longer any reason for pressing the amendment on the House as the Bill, on the showing of the Government, was able to give effect to the elective principle. Mr. Gladstone expressed his approval of the limitation indicated in the Under-Secretary's speech that the application of the elective principle shall be subject to the discretion, judgment, and responsibility of the Viceroy and the authorities in India. He does not ask or expect that the Government of India shall at once produce imposing results, considering the magnitude of the difficulties and the dangers in the way. These dangers he succinctly indicated. There is the danger of subserviency. There is the danger of having persons who represent cliques, classes, or interests, and who may claim the honour of representing the people of India. The old story of the three tailors of Tooley-street does after all, said Mr. Gladstone, embody an important political truth, and it does exhibit a real danger. "What we want is to get at the real heart and mind, the most upright sentiments, and the most enlightened thoughts of the people of India; but it is not an easy matter to do that." But he does not despair of its being done if the endeavour be made in a serious spirit. This speech of Mr. Gladstone made the way clear for the passing of the Bill, and sealed the fate of Mr. Schwann's amendment. Mr. Maclean was not to be denied the pleasure of denouncing the impolicy of giving any opening for the introduction of the elective principle, merely because the Government resolved to accept Lord Kimberley's interpretation of the scope of the Bill. He announced that in Committee, he will propose that rules for the appointment of members of the Councils shall be submitted to Parliament for approval before becoming operative. The avowed purpose of this proposal is to guard against what would conceivably occur if it should happen that Lord Ripon should be Secretary of State for India with Lord Reay filling the position of Viceroy. They would infallibly, the Hon'ble Member for Oldham is convinced, make rules and regulations dictated by the Congress. But as the double portent in question could only occur if the House of Commons be captured by the Radicals, it may be doubted whether the subversion of the rules for the appointment of members of the Indian Councils to Parliament would mend matters. Sir Richard Temple spoke at length on the difficulties and pitfalls in the way of the authorities in India when seeking for representative constituencies for the enlarged Councils. Accepting the kindly and flattering invitation of Mr. Gladstone, he indicated the directions in which help may be usefully sought by the Government. Whether that plan, or something quite different, be ultimately tried, it is too soon to speculate. What is now certain is that next year the Supreme and the Provincial Councils in India will have entered on a new stage of development.

OF the many remarkable opinions on military matters to which Lord Wolseley has given public utterance none will be more gratefully remembered by the majority of English people than those he expressed at a recent meeting of the Trinity College Historical Society at Dublin. At a time when recruiting for the army is not progressing so satisfactorily as might be desired, and the system of conscription is gaining advocates, it will be consolatory to every mother of sons to read that Lord Wolseley, though admitting that many benefits are derivable from the system, considers it absolutely unnecessary; and declares that all the wants of the army can be supplied by voluntary enlistment. If it were necessary or even desirable to keep a standing army as strong as those of continental countries, he thought, perhaps a resort to conscription might be inevitable. But in his opinion so large a standing army is not wanted, simply because the invasion of England is practically impossible. It is well that this fact should not be lost sight of in any discussion on the subject of our standing army. For if such were not the stern conviction of the War Office it is certain that the deficiencies in the total strength of the army would cause greater alarm and greater haste in dealing with the representations of Lord Wantage's Committee. The knowledge of the insuperable obstacles to the landing of large bodies of foreign troops may make the authorities careless, but Lord Wolseley, while keeping in mind the small requirements of England as compared with those of Continental countries, was constrained to confess that our army is not sufficiently strong for our requirements. As to the way of remedying this defect we are glad to see that Lord Wolseley agrees with the contention we have so frequently put forward to the effect that if soldiers are paid fairly in comparison with the wages obtaining in other labours and other occupations men would not be slow to join the army. Wages have continued to increase even for unskilled labour; soldiers' pay has remained stationary. In Lord Wolseley's idea the finest army England has ever known—perhaps the finest in the world—was Cromwell's. Cromwell's soldiers received higher pay than the labourers of the time. If only they were now paid equally, continued Lord Wolseley, our army would be as good as Cromwell's and, indeed, the finest army in the world. This statement was received with cheers, but the cheers did not do much towards the realisation of the General's dream. The members of the Dublin Historical Society have, unfortunately perhaps, but a very small voice in the conduct of the affairs of the nation. An army like Cromwell's every soldier would like to see now, but conscription is not the system by which it can be raised. Lord Wolseley's experience tells him that two volunteers are equal to three unwilling men who have no heart in their work. He did not hesitate to say that the nations submitting to the burden of compulsory service would after some generations produce a finer race of men than the nation which did not. In England, however, where athletics and out-door sports are so universally engaged in, the argument scarcely applies. At best conscription is unpopular, and there is much comfort to be derived from the assurance of so competent an authority as Lord Wolseley that, considering the small army England requires, sufficient men can be obtained by voluntary enlistment, and a resort to the continental system rendered unnecessary by the geographical security of her position and extreme improbability of any continental army ever venturing on an invasion.

WHAT was it that made Mr. Eardley Norton so tearful yet so indignant over the "desertion," as he was pleased to call it, of the Congress cause by Mr. Gladstone? Was it Mr. Gladstone's unfeeling remark that the story of the three tailors of Tooley Street embodies an important political truth, and exhibits a real danger? The allusion, to a sensitive soul, must have seemed a little unkind, and not the less unkind because Mr. Eardley Norton, who is scarcely a stupid man, must have recognized how appropriate it was—how beautifully, that is to say, the cap fitted. Mr. Gladstone, with the most innocent of intentions, of course, has done his very best to spoil Mr. Norton's game. That most plausible of advocates, though the Congress party at home let him understand in 1890 that they could get on as well without him as with him, has evidently gone home this time with the belief that willing audiences are awaiting him in England, and it was anything but a "puff preliminary" for him and for other people who may follow him on a similar mission that Mr. Gladstone gave when he hinted that though there are many who profess to speak in the name of the Indian people they may be Tooley Street tailors after all. Mr. Norton's contempt for the Councils Bill which Mr. Gladstone had the effrontery to support was as complete as it could well have been, though it would have been easier to believe in it if he had taken the trouble to refer to a single provision in the measure. If the truth were known the Bill presents itself to Mr. Norton as anything but the "mere sham of a Bill," the "sickly infant that is to die long before it became an adult" that he described it to be. With the Indian Councils Bill in operation the occupation of Mr. Norton and his friends in England will have become for some years to come superfluous. People at home will grow impatient with the peculiar kind of oratory that Mr. Norton is anxious to retail on English platforms when they know that in India new facilities have been given for discussing Indian grievances, for throwing light upon the acts of the administration, and for subjecting finance to criticism. It is the fear lest he should find on his arrival at home that his occupation has gone which distresses Mr. Norton, and leads him to ask the Bombay supporters of the Congress to work for the defeat of the Bill. They are wiser than he, and we are not likely to find them following such singularly bad advice.

HERR ALBERT FRIEDENTHAL'S Pianoforte Recital, of which the programme is announced in another column, takes place at the Novelty Theatre, at quarter-past nine, this evening.

KRISHNA GOURI, the native who attempted to murder Mr. Venning, Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, has been committed for trial to the Sessions.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The agreement between France and England regarding Colonial questions is confined to the prevention of the sale of arms and ammunition to the natives of Africa.

MR. GLADSTONE ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Gladstone has issued a pamphlet against the Female Suffrage Bill, in which he declares that neither the public nor the women themselves desire the reform aimed at in the Bill.

He admits the fitness of some women for masculine offices, but fears women would lose their refinement and purity amid the turmoil of masculine life.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived at Marseilles yesterday afternoon.

SEIZURE OF AN ANARCHIST PAPER IN LONDON.

The police have seized the offices and type of an Anarchist paper, called *The Commonweal*, published in London.

Mr. Mowbray, the editor, has been arrested.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 19.

The Senate have ratified the agreement regarding the *modus vivendi* in the Behring Sea. The agreement provides for mutual compensation to the sealers according to the decision of the arbitrators.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, APRIL 19.

The Italian Ministry has been re-formed. The programme which they have issued is chiefly directed towards economies in the army.

The new Ministers are General Ricciotti, Minister for War; Signor Cadolini, Minister of Finance; and Signor Genella, Minister of Education.

CHEATING AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 20.

The trial of George Henry Hayfield and Bhajjan, the former of whom is charged with aiding and abetting the commission of mischief by fire, at Cawnpore, and with cheating the New Zealand Insurance Company out of Rs. 47,000, and with attempting to cheat the same company out of Rs. 75,000, and the latter with committing mischief by fire, intending to cause the destruction of buildings, the property of Hayfield, at the instigation of the former, was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Knox, and a special jury, at the N.-W. P. High Court, at Allahabad, on Wednesday. The Hon. Mr. G. J. T. Spankie, barrister-at-Law, and Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Percy Pall, Vakil of the High Court, at Agra, conducted the prosecution, and the two accused were defended by Messrs. W. M. Colvin, Arthur Strachey, and T. E. Strachey, of Cawnpore, Barristers-at-Law, instructed by Mr. M. A. P. Walshe, Pleader of Cawnpore. Hayfield was station-master at Cawnpur, and the principal witness against him was his own daughter, whom he had consistently ill-treated. The charges were fully proved, and the prisoners were found guilty, Hayfield being sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and Bhajjan to four years.

SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS.

Sir Philip Hutchins has arrived in Simla on the completion of his spring tour in the Punjab.

GENERAL LOCKHART PROCEEDS TO SIMLA.

As the Black Mountain Border remains quiet General Lockhart will proceed to Simla from Abbottabad, as originally arranged.

GILGIT NEWS.

Colonel Durand has left Gilgit for Hunza. He will see for himself how matters have progressed there during the last three months, and will then turn his steps to India. So far as can be judged he will leave Hunza and Nagar peacefully and contented. His late exposition of the policy at the Gilgit Durbar must have helped to confirm the people in their good behaviour while the fact that little or no interference has been attempted in their internal affairs has had great weight with the headmen.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

The inquiry into the affairs of the Himalaya Bank, in liquidation, was continued at Mussoorie, on Tuesday, when Mr. Moss, the manager of the Bank, was examined. Among other remarkable statements he said that for sixteen years (1874-90), the directors never gave a report to the shareholders; that for nine years (1880-89), he did not think they examined the books of the Bank; and that for eight years (1882-90), they did nothing to earn their salary.

A NEW VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

This evening Sir Charles Elliott, at the invitation of Mr. Shewbux Bogla, an influential Jain, well-known in connection with the local pinjrapole, laid the foundation-stone of a new Veterinary College, which is to be named after Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Surgeon-Major Kenneth McLeod. There was a large gathering, and the speakers dwelt on the importance and the long felt need of such an institution.

MORE ARRESTS OF DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 20.

It is satisfactory to report that Mr. Guider, Contonment Police Inspector, succeeded in arresting twenty dacoits, who committed dacoity at Oorli village, ... started from Bhamoject. The Inspector ... remaining members ... are being made for

... DISTRESSED

...ONDENT.)

...BAY, APRIL 20.

...untakul junction, ...ed *en route* at a ...orking on relief- ...ondition. H. E. ...t night.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, APRIL 1.

In the last month of the long and dismal winter—every winter grows, I believe, longer, darker, colder, and more dismal—when at every flickering gleam of sunshine, the buds think it is really time, at last, to swell and burst, one is tempted by the dream of the sunny South to arise and pilgrimise. He who has once exchanged the March of England for the March of the Mediterranean, dreams that dream every year. In imagination he sees the sun lying warm upon the hillsides, the grey olives growing greyer, the green steamers of the willow, the crimson blossoms of the *Arbre Judas*. It is now ten years since last I thus exchanged the rigours of our March for the warmth of the South. Ten years! It is a lump—a seventh part of a man's life. It is a long time. Let us, once more, fly to meet the swallow coming home. How the world gets on in one's absence cannot be understood. I suppose that the shutters are all put up and everything put off until we return. It is like dying. "I can never understand," once said a man, who has by this time fully understood, "how the world can possibly be carried on when I am gone." Poor world! The blow was heavy. Yet, somehow, I am sorry, good people, to cause a stop to be put to everything. Yet, for three weeks, with your permission, I must be away from you.

A great many years ago, before you were born, young lady, a book appeared which struck the note for British travellers for a whole generation; yea, for thirty years at least. It came out at a time when we, of Great Britain, were only beginning to inquire into foreign travel, and to ask what it meant; what was possible to be done in a month; how much the thing would cost. For there were legends and traditions about the proper way to travel. You engaged a courier; you hired a heavy family-coach, called a Berlin, and you solemnly drove through France. You may read Dicken's *Pictures from Italy* to see how they used to travel. Few had yet realised that one might go by train, and second class—no one would in those days so demean himself as to go by third class—all across Europe, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and that a month's travel could be had for £20. One or two people were clever enough to find out how to use the new facilities—Albert Smith among them. They wrote accounts of their travels and their explorations; they gave lectures about them; they made musical sketches about them. People went to hear about the Humours of Chamounix much as now we might go to hear about Thibet and the Grand Lama. But with a difference. Albert Smith made us laugh. The ingenious person, who then wrote about Unknown Paris and the far distant Marseilles, wrote with the intention of making us laugh. The modern traveller makes us reflect, puckers our brows for us, sets finger to forehead, and turns our heads for us thoughtfully on one side. It was at this time that the famous *Travels of Brown, Jones, and Robinson* appeared. That was the work to which I referred above. That was the book which really taught us how to travel. That showed us the real way to observe. From that book we learned that the continent of Europe was one vast joke, entirely devised, arranged, mounted, and played for the amusement of English travellers. Our people went about grinning. They grinned at the soldiers, at the ships, at the crews, at the language, at the ideas, at the religion of the funny, comical, amusing, contemptible, cheerful, ignorant people, calling themselves French, Belgians, Germans, or Italians. And some of us carry on the tradition still. Does anybody now remember that Charles Kingsley, who certainly was, in some respects, a very ignorant person, made a most amusing point of the childish ignorance and helplessness of the German soldier? It was actually only a year or two before Sadowa, and the Prussian Army was already the most perfect military instrument in the world! Yet Canon Kingsley—not 'Arry, you see—but Regius Professor Canon Kingsley was pointing at the ridiculous man in the helmet and grinning at him. One must be getting very old only to be able to remember the time when everybody went abroad in order to laugh at the people and to bring home stories, which should illustrate the superiority of our islands. But, as I said before, you may still meet the travelling Briton who laughs.

Oh, how superior we are! How truly superior! Let us laugh. I have seen on this journey half a dozen towns, the largest of which does not contain 50,000 people, every one of them provided with beautiful buildings, bright and clean, boulevards planted with trees and provided with seats, the streets wide and kept clean, and the electric light everywhere. How Brown, Jones, and Robinson would have laughed at those towns! And one can see everywhere, all round, the soldiers, well dressed, well set-up, well drilled, of an army which costs no more than our own, but is ten times as strong; and of a civil administration which costs half as much as our own, but is twice as efficient. Let us, with Brown, Jones, and Robinson, laugh at the little, paltry expedients of this people! Let us grin from ear to ear. Again, in travelling, when one stops for dinner, there is a decent meal to be obtained, and there is time enough allowed to take it; there are restaurant cars on the long journeys; the service of hot water foot-warmers is properly organised, they are changed every three or four hours without having to tip a porter in order to get one; the express trains are nearly as fast as our own, and the lines are more even; there is no hurry or fuss; everyone drops into his proper place easily and quietly; the station is quiet; the luggage is labelled and delivered at the end of the journey without the least trouble. But in all things of real importance, we can admit, with a smile, that we are so vastly superior.

For my own part, there is so much to admire when one comes abroad that I never laugh till I get home again. How bright is the sunshine! How clear are the outlines! How cheerful are the people! They are probably poor—so are our own people—but they are out in the open air all day, and they are always together, which makes them cheerful. To be always with your fellows gives a ready wit, limited only by your ideas and your knowledge; it shows your brother man at his best, for who would choose to exhibit the seamy side in company? Then, how polite and ready to oblige are the people everywhere. But, *En voiture*! We are off for Paris. Formerly we crawled there in seven hours, now we do it in four.

Paris is much the same as when we saw her last, always bright and stimulating. Let us get on, for the sunshine of the south has not yet got so far north. Shall we find it at Tours! We will stop there, on the chance. Well, we do stop there, but we find it not—there is no sunshine. It is in a blizzard of snow and wind that we drive out to see Plessis lez Tours, where Louis XI. had his palace, and where the unfortunate Cardinal was kept in a cage for twelve long years. Nobody has ever described the latter years of that Cardinal, and how he went about trying to get his legs and back straight. In the morning it is through streets covered with ice and snow that one goes delicately to see the magnificent Cathedral and the streets with the old houses. Tours is the country of the *Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles* and of Gringoire, and of the *Contes Drolatiques*. The old streets, narrow with houses on either side like small fortresses with tourelles, casement windows, courtyards, and gallants in brave attire swaggering along, in search of some other bully to kill or be killed—you may restore them in your mind's eye as you go about—only it is a searching wind. Where, oh! where, is the sunshine of the sunny south?

Perhaps at Bordeaux. That city is two hundred miles further south. Surely there must be sunshine at Bordeaux. All along the line, past Poitiers with its gray towers, past stately Angouleme, the city upon a hill, the snow lies in patches. When we get to Bordeaux it is growing dark; the snow is falling on the quay; there is snow in the rigging of the ships; let us get inside and dine, and sit beside the wood fire. No doubt, there will be sunshine to-morrow—farther south. As for this great city of Bordeaux, we will walk about its streets on the way home again, when the snow, perhaps, will be all gone.

The next morning we are up at half-past five—before daybreak. Under a grey sky, with the snow in patches here and there, we plunge through the country of the Landes. One has read of the Landes. I am such an Old World traveller, that whenever I find myself in a place of which one has learned from books, I ask if it is possible that I have lived to find myself there. What a strange country it is! Everywhere is a sandy level with bushes, bracken, now dry and brown, and gorse in blossom. Here and there are marshes with the water lying about. From time to time one sees in the distance figures that to short-sighted eyes are spectres, tall and lean; they are men on stilts. This is how these benighted people go about. How, surely, Jones, Brown, and Robinson, and Regius Professor Canon Kingsley would have laughed to see this sight. But they have reclaimed vast acres of the worthless sands; they have planted miles and miles and miles—say, kilometre after kilometre—with pines in rows; and here are woodmen, not on stilts, cutting and stacking and making a great litter with chips, and slashing the bark to gather the resin. Close the window; pull the rug tighter over your knees; we are in the sunny South and yet it is not sunny. Here is Biarrittz. Surely—surely—there will be warmth and sunshine here.

This is the observation made with sadness or bitterness; with resignation, disappointment, or disgust, by all the visitors. The hotels are quite full; the people lounge about the *salons de lecture*; they sit in the corridors; they wander up and down the stairs; they sulk in their own rooms; they tap the windows; and the rain falls and the sun does not shine. One lady has a letter from San Moritz, which she reads aloud. There they have brilliant sun. Confound them. What right have they to our sun, the sun of the sunny South? And from Spain there is news; Madrid is reported to be cut off from the south by floods, and the rain is falling over the whole of Europe, and another lady has just come from Algeria, and reports floods there and Morocco—those poor Moors; those interesting Mughrebbin! all under water. If this kind of thing goes on, one might just as well, but for the look of the thing, go home again, and—still for the look of the thing—date the *Voice* from Biarritz while one is still in Hampstead.

There are one or two minor miseries of travel, which do not seem to have been adequately treated. Thus, only the youthful and the robust can stand the French *dejeuner* at eleven. Those, who are not quite so youthful or so strong, like to see the British tea and bacon at nine. Then what is to be done about the British lunch? You cannot get it. There is no lunch to be had without a great deal of trouble and worry. Again, when one has been in various countries, one always, in moments of extreme importance, remembers the German word in France and the Italian word in Germany. Everybody experiences this trouble. And there is the misery of the feather-bed on top. You are too hot with it and too cold without it. And there is a new misery developed or created within the last five or six years. I mean the misery of the clock on the mantel-shelf. It is a new kind of clock. It does not tick like a Christian clock. It is quite silent except that every four or five minutes it sobs. Yes, it sobs tearfully and chokily. And you lie awake waiting for that sob. Oh! the human sob—the mocking sob—the melancholy sob—at midnight, when you ought to be asleep but are lying awake, waiting to hear that clock weep over the flight of time—the waste of time—the lost opportunities! Always, my dear Brown, Jones, and Robinson, if you wish to go on laughing at this contemptible nation, begin by stopping that clock.

THE LAW OF PARTITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Bill, No. 8 of 1892, has recently been introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council for the purpose of amending the law of partition.

Section 2 of the Bill authorises the court in a suit for partition of immoveable property to direct the sale thereof, if in the opinion of the Court the property cannot conveniently be divided owing to the number of the parties interested therein, the sub-proceeds being ratably distributed amongst the several sharers according to their respective rights.

Section 4. This section proposes to give the court the power of compelling a stranger, who has acquired by purchase a share in a family dwelling-house when he seeks for a partition, to sell his share to the members of the family who are the owners of the rest of the house at a valuation to be determined by the court. Both these provisions are, in my opinion, highly desirable, as they will prevent much frivolous and vexatious litigation amongst co-sharers having interest in a joint property.

As, however, the Bill does not purpose to deal with the partition or separate possession of revenue-paying estates, I may, perhaps, be allowed to bring to the notice of the Government of India the desirability of re-considering the provisions of the existing law on this subject, for the following reasons:—

Under Section 265 of the Code of Civil Procedure, decrees passed by civil courts for partition or for separate possession, of a share of an undivided estate paying revenue to Government are now sent up to the Collector for extension, by whom the business is entrusted to the district surveyor. The surveyor has, generally speaking, much to do, consequently the decrees are not attended to for some years. Parties to these decrees whose share or interest in the property to be divided is much smaller than that of their opponents, taking advantage of the delay so caused, often, notably in the Ratnagiri Collectorate, destroy, or otherwise dispose of valuable fruit-bearing trees standing on the land with the malicious intention of causing as much loss as they can to their opponents. So far as I am aware the existing Civil Code affords no immediate remedy to the person so aggrieved, nor does the criminal law help him owing to the very nature of the joint property. I am not unaware that under Section 492 of the Civil Code an injunction can be obtained for preventing damages to the property in suit. But the injunction so obtained remains in force only up to the date of passing of the decree. As soon as the decree is passed the force of the injunction is lost, and wicked co-parceners get opportunities of making immense mischief in various ways during the period which intervenes, between the date of the decree and the actual partition of the property. I consider that this state of things is quite unsatisfactory, and ought not to be allowed to continue any longer. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the Government of India might be pleased to see that a section is added to the Bill under consideration, to the following effect, *viz.*, on a motion made by any of the parties to the decree for partition the court shall pass an order extending the injunction whenever it may have been granted, restraining the parties thereto from exercising their power of ownership up to the date of the actual partition of the property.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, April 17. P. R. DESAI.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to bring the following to the notice of our Municipal authorities, trusting you will give it your usual support in the interest of the public, if you deem fit. At present the entrance to the Gowalia Tank Road is very narrow and inconvenient for those going down from Cumballa Hill and Walkeshwar, and when carriages from Cumballa Hill, Altamont Road, Gibbs Road, and Pedder Road, arrive there at the same time (as it happens every day) accidents are very likely to take place. I myself have often escaped such accidents, and it was only yesterday that I met with a fresh one, and had it not been for the extraordinary vigilance of my driver the matter would have been serious. I, therefore beg to suggest that if the Municipality purchase a small portion of the land (which on one side of the road forms a projecting corner) to improve the road, it will not only add to its beauty but will be infinitely beneficial to the general public.—Yours, &c., B.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Nearly six months ago the Corporation, on the motion of Captain Walshe, seconded by the present President, unanimously resolved that a list of all municipal officers in receipt of salaries of twenty rupees a month and upwards should be prepared, giving as much information in regard to each of them as is usually given in the Government quarterly lists. Believing, as the Corporation must have believed last November, that the list will supply information of public interest, I venture to ask when a copy of it will be procurable. The list, if I remember rightly, was to give information up to the 31st of October in each year, so that I shall scarcely be open to the charge of being a little "too previous" if I ask whether the list is ready, and if it is not, when we may expect to have it.—Yours, &c.,

April 20. A RATE-PAYER.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on April 1, says:—Mr. George Yule, to the grief of his many private and political friends, passed away early on Saturday morning. He had been ill for several months, and though his doctors up to a few days before the end came still thought he might eventually recover, they recognised that his condition was most critical. Mr. Yule's illness began whilst he was playing chess, a favourite pastime of his, at a club, in the Crystal Palace, of which he was a member, and near which his residence is situated.

A blood vessel in the head burst. From this he he sufficiently recovered to go out to Calcutta in the autumn, but he was ordered home early in January, and since his return he had been confined to his room. He was a member of the Reform, the National Liberal, and other Clubs. He received several invitations to enter Parliament, and some of his opponents, including, I believe, Sir Richard Temple, would have been glad to see him a member of the House of Commons. He himself was not ambitious in this direction, but if his life had been spared a few years longer, I think, he would have been found at St. Stephen's. His death must be a great loss to the English Committee of the National Congress, for his support undoubtedly, added considerable weight to the Indian political movement. Much sympathy is felt for his widow and daughter, who was married only a month ago to Captain Jerome, of the Royal Engineers. At a meeting of the Congress Committee, held this morning, it was resolved upon the motion of Mr. W. S. Caine, seconded by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji:—"That the members of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, having heard with deep regret of the death of their honoured colleague, Mr. George Yule, beg to tender their condolence to Mrs. Yule and the family in the loss they have sustained, and place on record their sense of his abiding and generous interest in the political and educational progress of the Indian people and of the great services he has rendered to the Indian National Congress, not only in presiding over the session, held at Allahabad in 1888, but also as one of its wisest councillors and most faithful friends." It was further decided to forward a copy of the resolution to Mrs. Yule.

I hear that Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., will preside on the occasion of Sir W. Wedderburn reading apaper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, on "the Re-Organization of Agricultural Credit in India." The late Sir James Caird, who took much interest in the proposal to try in India the experiment of land banks was to have taken the chair. *A propos* of Indian agriculture I understand that Dr. J. A. Voelcker has almost completed his report and that it will be laid before Parliament in the course of the present session. The paper on "The Agricultural Needs of India" to be read, next Thursday, by the Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, will lose nothing in interest by anticipating the official account of his investigation. Sir John Strachey presides.

I have left myself but little space for other matters, but so far as politics are concerned, there is not much to require comment, and you will not expect me to descant on the Rainhill murders or the trial of the Walsall anarchists. The recent diabolical outrages, in Paris, have attracted much attention here and much satisfaction is expressed at the capture of the man, Ravachol. Within a few hundred yards of the place, where I am now sitting, there are many Ravachols, and there is a demand in certain quarters that steps should be taken to prevent an increase of the number by denying an asylum to the desperate characters, who are now being expelled from continental countries.

Apart from the Indian debate and the academical discussion on payment of members, there has not been anything specially attractive this week in the doings of Parliament. The Irish and Scotch members have between them monopolized the rest of the time of the House. Outside Parliament, Mr. Morley, and Mr. Chamberlain (whose son has succeeded Mr. Hastings as member for Worcestershire) have been making set speeches; the former to the faithful in Cheshire—a curiously small body, in 1886—and the latter to the somewhat scanty but highly respectable band of Nonconformists, who refuse to bow the knee to Baal. The Unionists have lost Mr. Spurgeon and Dr. Donald Fraser, but they have still Mr. Newman Hall and Dr. Allon. The cream at all events of the Nonconformist ministry is not at all on the side of the keeper of the Nonconformist conscience. Goaded probably by Sir Edward Clarke's sneers that they have dropped all talk of an immediate dissolution, the Labouchereans, it is said, are about to make another effort to bring about the General Election. But they do not seem to receive much encouragement from their leaders. Indeed, if I am correctly informed, Mr. Gladstone's wish is that the long-delayed appeal to the country should not be made until June.

The annual meeting of Miss Manning's Association has been held, this afternoon, under the presidency of the Earl of Northbrook. There was a large attendance. The adoption of the report was moved by Sir Steuart Bayley, seconded by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and supported by a Hindu gentleman belonging to Madras. Upon the motion of Mr. Arthur Brandreth, seconded by Sir Henry Cunningham, and supported by Mr. Usif Ally, it was resolved:—"That this meeting recognising the great importance of improved education for Indian women sympathises in the present improvement in that direction and hopes that the Indian Female Education Fund will receive increased encouragement and support." The vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Lord Hobhouse and seconded by Mr. Shaft from the Punjab.

TRAM HORSES AND THE HOT WEATHER.

THE uncomfortably hot weather that Bombay has experienced during the past two or three weeks has caused a considerable amount of trouble to the Tramway Company in protecting their horses from sun-stroke. Although the number of horses killed this year by exposure to the sun is beyond what is usually experienced in the hot season, yet it is gratifying to state that the trouble is nothing nearly so great as has been rumoured. Up to the present time fifteen horses have succumbed to sun-stroke, as against ten for the whole of last hot season. We have still a considerable period to get through before we get relief from the rains, and it is probable that during that time the death-roll will be increased. The number killed, however, only represents about a fourth of the horses which are attacked by sun-stroke. Few days go over without one or two cases, and, on Thursday last, a very trying day for man and beast, four horses fell, three of them dying. Everyone is familiar with the manner in which the Company endeavour to protect the horses whilst doing a journey, each horse having a topee strapped over its head and a large pad covering the spine. No doubt that protection saves many animals, but other precautions are also taken. During the cold weather a horse travels five miles and is then changed, but in the hot season the journey is reduced to two miles and a long rest is given. At all the centres where the animals rest, iced water is provided for drinking, and their heads are bathed in vinegar and water. It will thus be seen that everything short of stopping the tram service is done by the Company to protect their valuable animals from the heat. Another fact of interest is that on a bright day few horses are affected by the heat, but the danger lies in the hot cloudy days when everything is steamy. Then the horses go down as if they had been shot by a rifle, and in some cases die immediately. There are no indications of a coming attack, and the only means of saving their lives is by a quick application of water and ice, which is effective in about seventy-five per cent. of the cases.

THE following story reaches the *Mandalay Herald*:—"A young soldier belonging to a regiment in Upper Burma shaved the few straggling hairs which he fondly imagined to promise a luxurious moustache in the hope that it would grow more rapidly. At next morning's parade the Sergeant-Major, a regular martinet, sternly inquired who gave the young warrior permission to shave. 'Nobody, sir,' replied, the delinquent. 'Very well,' returned the S. M., 'parade at five o'clock this evening *with it on again*.'"

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, APRIL 18.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, who left Bhownugger, by special train, at 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning, arrived at Songhud, at 8 a.m. His Excellency the Governor was accompanied by Mr. Edgerley, his Private Secretary, Captain Fowle, his Military Secretary, Surgeon-Major Martin, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Political Agent, Kattyawar, and Captain Lyde, Assistant Political Agent, Golwad Prant. Four carriages were at the station with an escort of the Rissala to convey his Excellency and party to the guest-house. Shortly after 8 a.m., Shri Mansingjee, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, accompanied by Mr. Kaka Saheb Sirdarsingjee, Dewan Choonilal Tharabhoy, Mr. Chhotalal Doorgaram, the *Sir Nyayadesh*, Mr. Valjee Haridas, his Private Secretary, Dr. Chhaganlal Goolabdas, and Mr. Oosman Jamal, Bombay Agent to the Thakore of Palitana, started from the Durbar Palace and awaited his Excellency's arrival at the third milestone. On his Excellency's arrival, the Thakore Saheb gave his Excellency a seat on his right, and they then proceeded to the guest-house, which was very handsomely decorated. As soon as his Excellency entered the Durbar hall tent, a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery, which was erected on the right of the road leading to the guest-house and opposite a triumphal arch. A guard-of-honour, consisting of the Thakore Saheb's body-guard, Rissala, the armed police, and the Thakore Saheb's own band, was drawn up near the guest-house, and presented arms as his Excellency's carriage passed. The Union Jack was hoisted at the flagstaff in the compound of the bungalow on his Excellency's arrival. The Thakore Saheb, after distributing attar, *pan*, etc., to his Excellency and party, took his leave. At 4-45 p.m. the Thakore paid a visit to his Excellency at which he was presented with *nazars* of thirty-one gold mohurs by the Thakore Saheb, and four gold mohurs by each of his officials, who had accompanied the Thakore. His Excellency having touched the *nazars* returned them. A salute of nine guns was fired at the time of the arrival and departure of his Highness. His Excellency paid a return visit to his Highness in the palace under a salute of seventeen guns and a second salute of seventeen guns was fired as the Thakore Saheb gave *pan supari* to his Excellency. His Highness and his officials then presented *nazars* to his Excellency as soon as he took his seat in the Durbar Hall of the Palace. In the evening, a dinner was given to his Excellency, the Thakore Saheb's string band playing a choice selection of music at the time. The following gentlemen were present at the banquet:—H. E. the Governor, Mr. Edgerley, Captain Fowle, Surgeon-Major Martin, Mr. Ollivant, Major L. L. Fenton, Captain Lyde, and Dr. F. C. Barker. At the conclusion of the banquet, the Thakore Saheb proposed the health of the Queen-Empress, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family. Then came the toast of the evening—the health of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris,—which was proposed by his Highness. His Excellency, in responding to his toast, proposed the health of the Thakore Saheb. The Thakore Saheb then responded. His Excellency afterwards went out to see the illuminations in the town. All the merchants of the place had lighted their houses in honour of the Governor's arrival here, and the spectacle was a pleasing one.

On Sunday, the 17th, at 6 a.m., his Excellency, in company of his Highness, the Dewan Saheb, and Kaka Saheb Sirdarsingjee, visited the celebrated Jain temples on the Satrunja Hill, which is sacred to Adinath, the defied priest of the Jains. It is about 1,977 feet above the level of the sea. The summit is divided into two peaks, but the valley between has been partly built by a wealthy Jain merchant. The entire summit is covered with temples, among which, the most famous are those of Adinath, Kumar Pal, Vimalasha, Semprih Rajah, and Chanmukh. This last is the most lofty, and can be clearly distinguished at a distance of twenty-five mile. Satrunja is the most sacred of the five sacred hills of the Jains. Owing to the special sanctity of Satrunja, Jains, from all parts of India, are anxious to construct temples on the hill, and all members of the Jain faith feel it a duty to perform, if possible, one pilgrimage to these sacred temples during their life-time. At the foot of the ascent, there are some steps with many little canopies or cells, a foot-and-a-half to three feet square, open only in front, and each having a marble slab carved with the representation of the soles of two feet, very flat ones, and generally with the toes all of one length. A little behind, there is a diamond-shaped mark divided into four small figures by two cross lines, from the end of one of which, a waved line is drawn to the front of the foot. Round the edges of the slab there is usually an inscription in Deva-Nagri characters, and between the foot-marks an elongated figure like a head of Indian corn with the point slightly turned over. These cells are numerous all the way up the hill, and a large group of them is found on the south-west corner of it behind the temple of Adishwar Bhagwan. These temples are constructed by poorer Jains, who are unable to afford the expense of erecting a complete temple with its hall and sanctuary. The path is paved with rough stones all the way up, interrupted here and there by regular flights of steps. At frequent intervals there are rest-houses, and high up we come to a small temple of the Hindoo monkey-god, Hanuman, the image bedaubed with vermilion in ultra-barbaric style; at this point the path bifurcates—to the right leading to the northern peak, and to the left to the valley between, and, through it, to the southern summit. A little higher up is the shrine of Hengar, a Mussulman *Pir*. On reaching the summit of the mountain the view that presents itself is magnificent. It is truly a city of temples, for, except a few tanks, there is nothing else within the gates. The top of the hill consists of two ridges, each about thirty-five yards long, with a valley between. Each of these ridges, and the two large enclosures that fill the valley, are surrounded by massive battlemented walls fitted for defence. The buildings on both ridges are divided into separate enclosures, called *tuks*, generally containing one principal temple, with varying numbers of small ones. Each of these enclosures is protected by strong gates and walls, the gates being carefully closed at sundown. No survey has yet been made of these groups of temples, nor have its temples been counted. A few priests sleep in the temples and perform the daily services. It is in consequence of the Jains believing to a greater extent than the other Indian sects in the efficacy of temple-building, as a means of salvation, that their architectual performances bear so much larger a proportion to their numbers than those of other religions. Some of the temples are as old as the eleventh century, and they are spread pretty evenly all over the intervening period down to the present century. The largest number of these temples were erected in the present century in memory of living men. It is this that makes Palitana one of the most interesting places that can be named for the philosophical student of architectural art. Chota hazri was provided for the gubernatorial party on the hill. His Excellency and party returned at 10 o'clock to the guest-house, where he was served with breakfast and tiffin. The Bombay Committee of the Jain Association of India has telegraphed here to afford H. E. Lord Harris during his visit here every facility to visit the temples. Silk shoes were provided and his Excellency and the members of his suite were humbly requested to remove their shoes. They were given a hearty welcome, and his Excellency the Governor, through his Private Secretary, Mr. Edgerley, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Premchund Roychund, President of the Bombay Committee of the Jain Association of India:—"Kindly convey his Excellency's thanks to the Bombay Jain Committee for their courtesy in the matter of his visit to the sacred hill here."

In the evening his Excellency inspected the Thakore Saheb's stables, which contain an excellent selection of high breeds in India. A dinner was given in the evening.

On Monday, the 18th, at 7 a.m., the Thakore Saheb accompanied his Excellency to the third milestone, and after the Governor had taken chota hazri, his Excellency proceeded to Songhud in the carriage specially kept ready for the purpose. A salute of seventeen guns was fired on his Excellency's departure and a guard-of-honour was present on the occasion.

SHOCKING DOUBLE MURDER AT MAHIM.

MAHIM was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday morning, by a murder, committed by a Hindoo, named Ragoo Bhael, about forty years of age, who it is stated exasperated by the unfaithfulness of his wife, murdered her, and murderously assaulted the man with whom she was staying in a chawl, immediately behind the Nacoda Tank, and who afterwards died from his wounds. The tragedy created a great sensation amongst the residents in the houses around. Although the murderer did not succeed in his object with the male victim yet he mutilated him dreadfully with a double-edged sharp pointed knife. From the circumstances leading up to the tragedy it would appear that in consequence of the affections of the woman, whose name was Gopee, being estranged from him, and constantly living with her paramour, Ragoo, her husband, complained of her conduct before a Magistrate at Bandora, by whom he was advised to let her live separate as she was so obstinate. He offered no objection to the proposition and returned to his residence at Malad. However, after an absence of two months he travelled down to Mahim by an early train yesterday morning, and went direct to the hovel in which his wife and her paramour dwelt. His appearance was so sudden that no body seems to have been aware of his presence until to the horror of the inmates, he was seen attacking the man so savagely that his body soon fell prostrate in the narrow passage covered with blood, and his intestines protruding from a gaping wound in the abdomen. The noise of the struggle brought his own unfortunate wife out, and on perceiving her he rushed upon her and plunged the knife, which was dripping with the blood of his first victim deep into her left side piercing the abdomenal wall. The wound was fatal causing her intestines to protrude, and she dropped upon the floor, and died in a few minutes. She also bore a gash on the left arm. The sight of the bodies of his victims lying covered with blood upon the floor seems to have terrified him and casting the weapon upon the floor he hastily retreated through the back door. He had only gained the lane outside however, when he was promptly arrested by a Mussulman and given into police custody. The injured man who was still breathing, was conveyed in a sinking state to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

An inquest was held at the J. J. Hospital yesterday, on the bodies of the two victims by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner.

Raghoo Krishna, a labourer, who identified the body of Gopee, woman, living at Mahim; said: The deceased Gopee was the mistress of my cousin Rukhmia Narayan, and lived with him (Rukhmia) at Mahim, Rukhmia brought her to Mahim six weeks ago from Malad. This morning at 6 o'clock, while I was in my room on the first floor of the house in which the deceased lived, I heard the cries of "Mara, Mara" (struck) proceeding from the deceased's room. I ran towards the deceased's room and saw the accused, Raghu, the woman, Gopee, and her paramour Rukhmia Narayan rushing out of the room. Raghu had a knife in his right hand. (The knife was produced before the Coroner and identified by the witness.) Raghu stabbed Rukhmia Narayan with the knife in his abdomen and Rhukmia fell down on the floor. He then stabbed the deceased Gopee, who went to her paramour's rescue, and caught Raghoo by the waist, when Raghoo stabbed her in the side with the same knife. Gopee also fell down on the floor. Raghoo then threw away the knife in a passage, and was running away when a Mahomedan, named Hossein Essac, came up and seized the accused, and gave him over to my charge, and told me and one Govind to detain the accused when he went to fetch a policeman. He brought a policeman in a few minutes, and the sepoy took the accused in custody.

Govind Kashi, a cart-driver, who identified the body of Rukhmia, said: The deceased was a tenant in the same house in which I lived; and he lived together with the woman, Gopee, in a room on the ground floor of the house. This morning, at 6 o'clock, I came out of my room to go to my work, but as I was passing by Rukhmia's room, I saw Raghu Malaree in Rukhmia's room, with a knife in his hand. Raghu stabbed Rukhmia twice with the knife on the back. Rukhmia ran out of the room into the verandah, followed by Raghoo and the woman Gopee. The deceased, Gopee, seized Raghoo to prevent him again, stabbing Rukhmia, when Raghoo turned upon her and stabbed her on the side. She fell down by the side of Rukhmia. Raghoo threw away the knife and was running away when the Mahomedan Hossein seized him. Hossein gave Raghoo Malaree in Raghoo Krishna's and my charge, and he himself went and fetched the policeman. Inspector Roberts came a few minutes afterwards, and took charge of the knife, which a policeman had picked up of the ground. The blade of the knife was stained with fresh blood. I do not know whom the knife belongs to.

Bhagirthi, woman, said: I am the wife of Sonoo, a labourer, and live at Mahim in the same house as the two deceased lived. At 6-30 this morning I was sitting in the compound of the chawl, when I heard the cries of "Mara! Mara!" I went into the verandah to see what was the matter, when I saw a knife in the hands of Raghoo, who stabbed Rukhmia with the knife. I became frightened and ran into my room and shut the doors. The police came to my room and asked me to open the doors. I did so and came out. I then saw the woman Gopee, lying dead in the verandah.

Hossein Essac, who arrested the accused, gave corroborative evidence.

Dr. John Gallagher, House Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, and Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who held a *post-mortem* examination on the bodies, gave their evidence, after which the jury returned a verdict of murder against the man Raghoo.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

SINGLES.

H. Payne Gallway	Bye + ½ 15	
Captain T. H. Butterworth, and H. Clark	Scratch	
Captain S. C. Smith and E. Ferrers Nicholson	Owes 30	
G. Clark and E. Buxton Forman	Owes 30	
C. St. Paul and W. Munro	Scratch	
D. Carmichael and J. L. Orr	+ ½ 15	
A. J. Brooks and W. C. Symes	+ ½ 15	
Rev. R. M.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presiding. There were also present Col. Wilson, Mr. George Cotton, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Viegas, Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Harkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabrajee.

ARMS FOR THE DEPUTY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER OF WATER-WORKS.

On the motion of Mr. Grattan Geary, seconded by Mr. George Cotton, it was decided, to recommend the Corporation to grant Mr. Tomlinson three months' privilege leave from 30th July next. The Commissioner stated that no better arrangement can be made than to appoint Mr. T. C. H. White for the discharge of his duties; and requesting sanction to an acting allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem being granted to Mr. White who will have to do the work in addition to being in charge of the Tansa Water-Works. The amount to be met from savings in the water-works grant. This was granted.

Dr. Viegas opposed the recommendation on the ground that it would not be a judicious proceeding to sanction Mr. Tomlinson's leave during the coming monsoon as his services might be urgently required by some failure of the Tansa Works.

MR. CLERKE'S REPORT ON TANSA.

The consideration of Mr. Clerke's report on the Tansa Water-Works, already published in our columns, was proceeded with.

Mr. Kabrajee took some alarm at the report, and considered it to be the precursor of another report which would involve the outlay of some large sum.

Mr. George Cotton considered, as Mr. Clerke had said, that on the whole the work might be taken as satisfactory. Every work, even small ones, developed some unforeseen circumstance, and speaking of large works he pointed to the Manchester Ship Canal where with the best engineering skill in the world they had had serious failures.

Mr. Grattan Geary also supported that view, and considered the work on the whole satisfactory. He thought that if Mr. Kabrajee had had some experience of engineering work, he would not have been so alarmed at the very straight-forward report of Mr. Clerke.

The report was forwarded to the Corporation.

ANALYSES OF WATER.

The following are the results of analyses of Bombay water:—

Sample of unfiltered Vehar water, obtained from the Setting Basin of the Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir, on 8th April, 1892.

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	·02
Albumenoid Ammonia	·18

Sample of unfiltered Tulsi water, obtained from the Inlet, Malabar Hill Reservoir, on 8th April, 1892.

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	·05
Albumenoid Ammonia	·18

Sample of filtered Tulsi water, obtained from the distributing tank, Malabar Hill Reservoir, on the 8th April, 1892.

	Parts per million
Free Ammonia	·04
Albumenoid Ammonia	·18

Sample of water taken from 27" Tansa Main in Arthur Road from a hydrant on the 8th April, 1892.

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	·06
Albumenoid Ammonia	·12

PROPOSED REWARD TO TANSA ENGINEERS.

The Committee discussed memorandum No. 977, dated 13th inst, from the Commissioner forwarding for consideration letter No. 39, dated 12th idem, from the Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, recommending that in consideration of Mr. White's services he be given leave on full pay for six months or a bonus of a like amount on the completion of his engagement and also for the same reason that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be equally distributed among the four principal sub-divisional officers on the duct line works, Messrs. Nusserwanjee D. Bhada, J. Greengrass, Nowrojee H. Kartruck, and Manecklall Narbheram.

Dr. Viegas opposed the proposition whilst Mr. Cotton, Mr. Kabrajee, and Mr. Geary took a favourable view of the matter.

It was proposed by Colonel Wilson, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, that the Corporation be recommended to sanction in consideration of the services rendered by Mr. White in connection with the Tansa Water Works, a bonus in lieu of leave of absence on full pay during the same period. That the Corporation be further recommended to sanction the payment of a bonus amounting to Rs. 10,000 to the sub-divisonal officers.

Dr. Bhalchandra, seconded by Mr K. N Kabrajee, moved as an amendment that a bonus of Rs. 4,000 be paid to Mr. White, and Rs. 6,000 for distribution amongst the other officers.

The original motion was adopted.

THE DACOITS AT PIMPRI.

It will no doubt be remembered from a telegram recently received from Pimpri or Pimpoli, a native village near Carli, that a band of dacoits made a raid upon the villagers of that settlement early on the morning of the 10th instant, and carried off booty to the value of Rs. 260. But from the information communicated it appeared that the marauders met with a feeble resistance till intelligence was conveyed to Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, Poona District, who promptly went in pursuit of them, and eventually succeeded in arresting four of their number. However from further information which has been gathered the actual facts in connection with the attack and a brush with the robbers by a body of native police, may prove of considerable interest. It was about the hour of four on the morning in question, when the dacoits, seven in number, suddenly attacked the village by discharging their fire-arms and shouting at the top of their voices to terrify the slumbering villagers. The uproar created a panic, and when latches were removed to determine the cause the marauders fell upon a house tenanted by *Marwarees*. They tore away whatever ornaments were worn about their persons, and ransacked the interior for clothing. When the villagers saw the danger that threatened them they offered resistance, and raised such an uproar that a party of policemen, who happened to be approaching the spot on patrol duty, were attracted by their cries. Before reaching the settlement they suddenly perceived a gang of men making a hasty retreat towards a river-bed. They instantly challenged them, when to their surprise, instead of receiving a reply, a discharge of fire-arms and hurling of stones convinced them of the desperate character of the fugitives. Shots were quickly exchanged and a hot pursuit taken up. But the robbers speedily out-distanced them with the exception of one man who selected quite a different direction from that of his companions down the river-bed. He had received a wound in the calf of his leg, and exhaustion from loss of blood soon enabled a sepoy to come up with him. But the latter found he had caught a tartar in a stalwart and muscular Rajpoot marauder, who drew a sword which he had secreted under his clothes down his back, and made a slash at the sepoy's head. To avert the blow the man bent forward and received a gash on his neck. Before the robber could repeat the action he seized the weapon with both hands and gallantly grappled with him till his comrades came up and arrested him. The prisoner bears the name of Goolab Singh and struggled desperately to free himself from his captors. As he was being led towards Talegaon, Mr. Marshall, a Permanent Way Inspector, noticed the difficulty the police had with their prisoner, and went to their assistance. He believes the marauder was the same person who entered his house and escaped through a back-window, when he found himself discovered by Mrs. Marshall whom he had aroused. The intelligence of the arrest of the dacoits and the information which was received in Bombay concerning them convinced acting Superintendent Cobb that one of their number was a notorious housebreaker, who had committed a similar offence, at Mazagon, about four years ago. That officer accordingly proceeded to Khandalla a few days back and identified one man as Govinda Hurry, who was brought down to Bombay, on Tuesday, under an armed escort. Investigations will be made to trace his identity as there is every reason to believe he is known in Bombay. The wounded Rajpoot is under treatment in the Sassoon Hospital, at Poona. Mr. Kennedy who pursued the band was successful in running four of them to earth, and has every confidence of coming up with their companions.

ALL efforts to rescue the Bengal have proved fruitless, says a Calcutta paper, and the Clive has returned to Calcutta. The ship is reported to be buried 11 feet in the sand. Owing to the heaviness of the surf the Clive was unable to communicate with the ship. As a last resort, a couple of spars attached to lines were sent off from the Clive in the hope that the wind and tide would carry them towards the Bengal, but they drifted hopelessly wide, and after half-a-dozen attempts the enterprise was abandoned.

THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The annual meeting of the S. P. C. K. was held last evening when the following report was submitted:—

In spite of certain adverse circumstances the Bombay Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge are glad to be able to report during the past year certain enlargements in their work. The business of the Society's Book Depot may be said to have increased largely during the past year, its sales during this period having, both in respect of quantity of goods sold, and amount of money received, considerably exceeded those of previous ones. The table appended to this report shows a total of 12,072 publications of all kinds sold during the past year. This exceeds the total of last year by 2,251. The list cannot, however, for a sad reason, even at this satisfactory figure be considered as complete. The committee much regret to state that they have this year to record that serious defalcations were discovered at one portion of the year on the part of the person who was then in charge as superintendent of the Depot. They forbear to dwell at any length on this painful matter, which has already been sufficiently before the attention of the public. The losses of the Society were ascertained to exceed Rs. 750, but by exactly how much cannot be accurately known. It is at any rate certain that a number of publications were sold additionally to the number mentioned above, which would have swelled the already large list, had they been recorded. It had been matter of much perplexity, previously to the discovery of the above irregularities, that the Depot had not been making the financial returns in correspondence with the amount of new stock purchased which former experience had shown it was safe to calculate upon. A further but minor cause for this was found to exist in another direction; in their desire to provide books at as cheap a rate as possible in the face of an adverse exchange, it proved that the Society has been for a time sustaining a loss through under-pricing their goods. Acting on advice given them by gentlemen experienced in business matters, prices were re-arranged on a scale which should obviate this in the furture. The committee have to express their special thanks to the All Saints Sisterhood, who, hearing of the losses of the Depot voluntarily came forward and undertook to raise the sum of Rs. 500 in aid of the replacement of the same in connection with an annual sale of work held by them at the close of the year. The Society is also indebted to certain subscribers who have this year with the same object given increased subscription (which will appear in the next year's report). The result of this special aid coupled with the better returns from the Depot has been that (in addition to the increased sums shown in the balance sheets attached to this report as remitted to England before the close of the year under review) the sum of £309-0-4, which appears as having remained due to the parent Society on December 31st, has been reduced during the first three and a-half months alone by about £33, giving an augury of good results to be shown in next year's report.

The system of discounts adopted by the Society, including both that allowed to members and that given on cash payments within the month, appears to have worked well, and to have given general satisfaction; while it has also acted as an incentive to enlarged patronage, and to increased promptitude in the payment of accounts. In order to furnish materials for as accurate an estimate as possible of what the receipts and expenditure of the Depot for the year have been, the balance sheet pertaining to the same has been made to show *separately* the first eight and the last four months of the year. It is only the latter, of course, which can be regarded as entirely correct. The post of Superintendent of the Depot has been held since September last by the Society's former servant, Miss Robson, to whom, for the advantage of her previously gained experience of the management of the Depot placed at their disposal at a critical moment, the committee consider their special thanks to be due. It must be reported with regret that the Society's income from this source has been much less than in the two previous years. The total of the receipts from offertories this year has amounted to Rs. 335-2-5 only, as against Rs. 582-0-1 in 1890 and Rs. 622-7-4 in 1889. Only sixteen churches in all have sent offertories. While thanking the incumbents of those churches which have been mindful of the claims of the Society during the past year, the committee still await the time when an annual offertory from each church in the Diocese shall be regarded by all as the regular due of the S. P. C. K. Under this head of income a considerable falling off has likewise to be recorded. Leaving out the special donation of Rs. 500 raised by the All Saints community, the list for the year under notice shows a total of Rs. 357 only as compared with Rs. 513 in 1890. At a time when the Society is anxiously seeking to extend its sphere of usefulness, this diminution of support from both offertories and subscriptions can be regarded as nothing less than most discouraging. It is to be earnestly hoped that while those who have so kindly contributed during the past year will remain staunch supporters of the Society, the present year may witness an increase of cordial support on the part of many others. The undertaking of the Society during the past year in this important domain have been chiefly two, as follows:—1. Preliminary steps have been taken with the co-operation of the Rev. J. Taylor for the re-publication of his *Marathi Church Hymnal*, the first edition of which has now become almost exhausted. At Mr. Taylor's own suggestion it was decided that the sum of Rs. 100 which had been realised from the sale of the edition now nearly run out, and which had been banked for the purpose of aiding in the production of a new edition when wanted, should be utilised in employing the services of Mr. Krishnarao Sangle, a well-known Marathi Christian poet, to assist Mr. Taylor in revising the whole work. This revision having been now largely completed, it is intended to petition the parent Society for a grant for the re-publication of this important work, which has become of acknowledged value in two out of the three chief Mission of the Diocese. 2. Pending the publication of the revised edition of the *Marathi Book of Common Prayer*, the revision of which is now proceeding in the hands of a committee appointed by the Bishop of Bombay, and of which His Lordship is President, the committee have endeavoured to meet the immediate wants of the Diocese by the publication, at their own cost, of an *ad interim* abridged edition of the former book. This it was made possible for them to do by the S. P. G. at home undertaking to purchase, out of a fund which exists under their auspices for the purpose of supplying vernacular literature gratuitously where needed, and known as the "Negus Fund," a portion of the editions, up to the value of £20, for the purpose of their trust. The present edition has been most carefully corrected, and its sheets seen through the press, by the Rev. C. King, who kindly undertook the task of doing so at the request of the select committee, and to whom for the same the committee desire to record their thanks. The books, which have been neatly printed and bound at the S. P. G. Mission Press at Kolhapur, have been priced at a figure which will just cover the cost of publication. In addition to the two above-mentioned efforts, the committee have made successful application to the parent Society for a grant of Rs. 210 in aid of the publication of a treatise on the *Tenets of Tukaram*, by the Rev. Nehemiah Goreh, which has (at the time of the presentation of this report) just been published under the supervision of the translation committee and of the author himself. The book is one primarily addressed to members of the Brahmo Samaj and Prarthana Samaj.

The continuation of the *Translation of the S. P. C. K. Commentary on the Gospels into Marathi* has been for the most part at a standstill during the year. This has been owing to the absence of one of the translators, the Rev. Hugh F. Lord, in England on furlough, and to the claims upon the Rev. J. Taylor, another of its translators, of two other important duties, one of those being connected with the revision of his Marathi Hymnal abovementioned, and the other being entailed upon him in consequence of his being a member of the committee for the revision of the Marathi Prayer-book. The portion of the work comprising the Commentary on the Gospel of St. Mathew still awaits a translator. In ending their report, it remains for the committee to once more point out, that, while the past year has been chequered in its history, and very discouraging in some of its experiences, yet they feel that it is matter of much thankfulness with them to God, that the work in their hands has not been allowed to suffer decrease, but, on the contrary, permitted to register an advance. In the Book Depot orders are now day by day being received in increasing numbers, and from over wider areas than formerly, and thus testimony is being given to the fact that the Depot is supplying a real need. The Vernacular work of the Society has once more certainly not fallen below that of other years. A promising field for usefulness in more ways than at present attempted, lies open before the Society so soon as the improvment of its finances shall enable it to take possession of it. In regard to the Society's liabilities, it should alway be borne in memory that when the Depot was reopened in the Fort in 1889 it was saddled at its outset, with a debt of £94, while a considerable outlay acquired at once for the replenishing of a largely depleted stock. The balance sheet of assests and liabilities shows that a large stock of new goods is now on hand, as the fruit of this outlay. There is every reason to believe that the point has now been reached when, taking advantage of the increased trade of the Society's Depot, together with the continuance of proper enterprise coupled with prudence in its conduct, the debt due to the parent Society may be steadily worked off—if not at the same rapid rate at which it has been reduced during the last four months, nevertheless by sure degrees; and the committee trust that the next year's report, when it comes to be issued, may record a satisfactory advance made under all heads in the Society's important works.

The Very Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, in making some remarks on the report, referred to the note on the recent defalcations, stating that the responsibility regarding the prosecution lay on his shoulders more than on any others, because he had made a note on it before he went on furlough. That was the third occasion on which such a thing had occurred in the Society, and because it was a religious society he did not see how they could have the matter settled out of court. A full report of his Lordship's remarks on this matter will, however, appear in to-morrow's issue.

SIR ASMAN JAH ON TOUR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—His Excellency Sir Asman Jah, Bahadur, K. C. I. E., and suite while proceeding to Athell, on a state shooting expedition, were entertained by Syed Seraj-al-Hosain, Subedar of the Northern Division, at his residence, at Pattencheroo, on 7th instant. Many of the ryots and zemindars were present and the Prime Minister was presented with an address to the follo wing effect:—

To His Excellency Sir Asman Jah, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Prime Minister of H. H. the Nizam's Government.

May it please your Excellency.—We, the undersigned well-wishing and obedient subjects and zemindars of H. H. the Nizam's Government, most humbly and respectfully thank your Excellency for your visit to Pattencheroo, which is the headquarters of the Northern Division. Your Excellency has honoured us with your visit, and how muchsoever we might try to express it we cannot too adequately express how immensely we are indebted to H. H. the Nizam, whose Prime Minister your Excellency is. We, the undersigned subjects and zemindars, feel it to be our duty to express our recognition of the wise policy your Excellency has adopted ever since you have taken the reins of administration in your hands. We are glad to say that our country has derived such benefits as were not obtainable before. The irrigation works have been satisfactorily accomplished. The result is that the water which owing to the condition of the tanks was always lost is now saved. Hence the people are protected from various difficulties they had to undergo. In the same way the irrigation works of the whole of the Telangaum country are accomplished so that in the Northern Division alone the revenue is increased by millions of rupees. Your Excellency elected a committee for the regulation of the expenditure of the irrigation works and made such rules and regulations that by the expenditure of a small amount the Government and the subjects are greatly benefitted. We are also indebted to your Excellency for employing us in the construction and repairs of various water-works and giving us an opportunity to look to the construction and repairs of the water-works, and may get free lands of the value equal to the interest of the amount of the money that we may spend. We also beg that various contracts for the repairs of the water-works which are given to outsiders by the Irrigation Department may be ordered to be given to us, so that the work may be done with greater diligence.

For a long time this unfortunate Telangaum country suffered from heavy taxation; and it was very necessary to look to this misfortune with the view of removing it. In your Excellency's administration this misfortune has been removed to a great extent.

Although various difficulties were in the way of making a pucca settlement in respect of the Telangaum country, and those difficulties were never overcome before, yet during the period of your Excellency's Administration all these difficulties as far as satisfactorily removed, and a new Revenue Code is made. The election of a committee in the City of Hyderabad by your Excellency with respect to taxation and pucca Jamabandi of the Telangaum country is one of the works of your Excellency. No such committee was ever convened before for the benefits of the subjects, and your Excellency took us in the committee with the view that nothing might pass therein in respect of taxation which may prove detrimental to the rights of the people. If such wise and just measures had not been taken the cultivators would not have derived such immediate benefits as they do now.

We are sincerely obliged to your Excellency for the new railway works which are being done in the Telangaum districts in your Excellency's time. Much benefit is expected to be derived by these works and you Excellency is praised everywhere. We are sure that when the railway work will be finished there will be a great increase in the trade and the whole country will get prosperous in every way.

The circular which your Excellency has issued for the probation of the rights of Inamdars is worthy of praise.

We are much indebted to your Excellency for issuing orders in P. W. D. to expedite in completing matters connected with public benefit to that in this Kalabgoor Taluq alone, three excellent travellers' bungalows, viz., at the Lingampalli Station, at Shunkerpalli Station, and at Kandi, are erected lately for the comfort of the travellers.

During your Excellency's administration wells have been sunk and repaired on various roads, as without them the travellers used to suffer very much. In the City of Hyderabad though it is the capital yet the ryots used to suffer for want of water, but now on account of the waterpipes which are laid from Haseen Sagar lake in your Excellency's time all these difficulties are removed.

One of the memorable works done in your Excellency's Administration is the establishment of the Yunani Medical College in the City of Hyderabad from which every community of H. H. the Nizam's subject, is being benefitted. And the committee which your Excellency has elected for the inspection and management of the said Medical College does its work satisfactorily. We beg to dwell upon this point especially, because we assure you that the Yunani Medical Dispensary was on the decline, and it would never have revived without strong assistance from the Government. We take this opportunity of asking your Excellency to establish a Yunani Medical Depot in each of the Telangaum Districts. In the Telangaum Districts we meet with diseases which are difficult to be cured since owing to the old ideas and customs the patients keep themselves aloof from English medical treatment, and the result is that they generally lose their lives.

For a long time many of us have had a desire to send our children for education in the famous schools in Hyderabad, but the difficulty was that there was no proper arrangement for the boarding and lodging of the children. Now we are very much indebted to your Excellency that you have caused a building to be constructed for the students, near the Madressah-i-Aliya, where every arrangement is made for the comfort of the students and where attention is paid to the daily works and morals of the pupils, and Mr. Hodson is appointed the principal thereof.

Regulations regarding Stamps, Bills of Exchange, Registration of Documents, Penal Code of the Deccan, &c., which are made and issued in your Excellency's time, indicate the improvement of this country. In conclusion, we trust, your Excellency will rest assured that we have always been faithful and obedient in our dealings with the Government, and have always tried faithfully to limit our desires to the bounds of reason. We cannot conclude this our humble address without expressing our gratitude to his Highness for all the noble works he has done which have caused the country to revive, and which will remain in the annals of this country for ever. We all pray that God may shower blessings on his Highness as well as on your Excellency. Amen.

His Excellency the Prime Minister in reply said he was much pleased to find that the ryot and zemindars appreciated the works done during his administration, and that he would inform his Highness the Nizam of the cordial reception they have given him. He was glad also to testify to the good work done by Syed Seraj-ul-Hosain, Subedar of the Northern Division and his subordinates.

THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.

It is reported—and though the report has received some corroboration we give it under all reserve—that on the 13th instant about twelve horses of the dak laid for his Excellency the Governor from Bhuj to Khari Rohar—a port under Kutch—while returning from Khari Rohar to Bhuj were carried off by ten dacoits who were all armed. These men are reported to have addressed a chit to the Bhuj authorities to the effect that they intended to await the pleasure of his Excellency the Governor *en route*, and very much regretted their having missed the opportunity. These are doubtless the dacoits who have been out in this province for the last four months, and who have apparently taken refuge in Kutch consequent upon the immense pressure throughout this province. If this report is correct, as we have every reason to believe it, so far as our present information goes, the Kutch authorities must keep up a sharp look out, for with such splendid animals in their possession these depradators are capable of doing any amount of mischief and defying the authorities with perfect *nonchalance*.—*Kathiawar Times*.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A FORT WHITE telegram, of Sunday, says:—The Nwengal Column arrived at Botung on April 8. Orders have been received to return to Lushailand to assist in suppressing the widespread rising in that country. Rations are now being pushed out from Fort White and Mwebyingyi. Great difficulty is being experienced with transport, as the Darjeeling coolies have unanimously refused to proceed further, their contract expiring on April 30. As soon as sufficient rations have been pushed on, the column will advance to Daokhoma, four days' march beyond Nikwe's village. The weather is very unsettled and there are frequent showers of rain, which will cause much discomfort.

THE Lushais continue to make attacks on our stockade at Vansangas. They have also made an unsuccessful attempt to burn our post at Lalthama. At the Koladyne they have burnt three boats and all the "bashas." A correspondent telegraphing from Lungleh says:—We have had no further cases of cholera, but a large number of sepoys and transport attendants are down with fever, which makes the duties fall very heavily on those who are fit. Under ordinary circumstances half the garrison here are on duty every night; now, owing to the number of sick, many men have to go consecutive nights without a night in bed. Our wounded men are mostly doing well. We have had a little rain, which is very much wanted as water is very scarce here and at some of our transport camps.

COLONEL T. WALKER, R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, left Madras on Saturday for England *via* Bombay, on eight months' furlough. His duties will be conducted during his absence by Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Fletcher, R.A., Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, who will be relieved of that charge by Captain S. M. Renny, R.A., who has arrived in Madras.

THE Bombay mail on the 16th was delayed at Ghaziabad, says the Lahore paper, through a goods train breaking down on this side of Phillour. Had the railway officials acted with ordinary thoughtfulness, connection with the mail at Tundla could have been effected. As it was, several passengers by the P. and O. Peninsular have possible lost their passages, and anyhow were subjected to serious inconvenience. The delay at Ghaziabad was likely to last twenty-four hours.

A VERY strongly-marked Nor'-Wester visited Calcutta on Friday evening, preceded by a dust-storm. For fully an hour previously the groups on the Maidan had been waching the clouds banking up, and speculating as to the chances of rain. The general opinion seemed to be that the clouds would dissipate and the sky clear as has been the case so often of late at the very moment when a downpour seemed to be inevitable. On this occasion, however, the prophets were agreeably disappointed. Indeed, before most of the prophets got home to dinner, the thunder was in full play, and the rain coming down in torrents. The storm raged for an hour, and even subsequently there were some alarming crashes that seemed to shake the foundations of the houses. The rain fell steadily, and although no doubt the storm was strictly local in character, there was abundance of water to flush the city drains, and to modify the iron-like consistency of the surface soil in the suburbs. Again on Sunday evening about 6-30, the sky suddenly became over-cast, but no rain fell.

A SALE of General Boulanger's effects—a sort of second burial his few remaining admirers call it—has been going forward in Brussels, in the court-yard of the Hotel Montoyer. Jupiter, the only horse left, was knocked down to a Viscount for £76; Tunis, the famous black charger, having been given away. The General's old and faded landau fetched no more than £22. The proceeds of the auction, which are not expected to reach much over £2,000, are to go to Mdlle. Griffith, who is taking care of Boulanger's mother.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from the Riesengebirge that such a quantity of snow has not been seen for many years as has fallen this winter. The telegraph poles were completely buried, and a sledge ride to the valley, which usually takes twenty minutes, was only accomplished in three hours. One party met with a storm of wind and upset the sledges, and the tourists were obliged to remain in the huts on the mountain, but were rewarded next morning by splendid sunshine and a view of the mountains and valley in their most glittering winter dress.

MOZART'S watch, originally presented to the composer by the Empress Maria Theresa, has just been deposited in the Mozarteum at Salzburg. It is, of course, an old-fashioned, but very handsome affair, the case being set with diamonds of considerable value, and it was formerly the property of Herr Pfeffer, proprietor of a large bathing establishment at Buda Pesth. Herr Pfeffer died last January, bequeathing the watch to the Mozarteum, and directing that it should not be entrusted to the post office, but should be sent by special messenger.

A CIRCULAR, signed by MM. Gounod, Ambroise Thomas, Massenet, and other eminent French musicians, has just been issued inviting subscriptions from English music lovers to the monument to be placed over the grave of the late Henri Litolff, in the cemetery of Colombes, near Paris. The monument is to be designed by the eminent sculptor, Lucien Pallez. The circular, after referring to some of Litolff's larger compositions, recalls the fact that the composer was English born, and that his last opera was on the subject of Shakespeare's "King Lear." The treasurer of the subscription fund is M. Souchon, 17, Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

MR. HIRAM MAXIM, the well-known American inventor, is still busy down at Crayford, Kent, in constructing his flying machine, or rather his apparatus "for ascertaining how much power is actually required to perform flight with a screw-driven aeroplane." He states that the most intricate part is the apparatus for keeping the machine on an even keel while flying. The idea is to make it do what the brain does for the bird. The apparatus is described as consisting of one very large plane with smaller ones attached to it. Mr. Maxim declares that his only anxiety is expressed in the question, Will my engines be strong enough? His flying machine being much larger than any that has ever been made before.

MR. JOSEPH GOSS, younger brother of Sir John Goss, Sir John Stainer's predecessor as organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, died a day or two ago at the advanced age of 83. His father, Joseph Goss the elder, was organist of the Parish Church of Poole, in Dorset, in the early years of the present century, and he was the instructor of both his sons. Joseph also studied in London under his elder brother Sir John, but he never made any great mark as a church composer, although he was greatly respected as a teacher, and held for many years the post of organist at St. Philip's Church, Regent-street, where he succeeded the celebrated Henry Smart. Sixteen years ago he retired from public life, and has since resided at Sur biton, where he died.

PRINCE BISMARCK (a Berlin correspondent writes) thinks it necessary at the present juncture in German domestic politics to declare once more that he does not think of appearing in the Reichstag. He says that it can scarcely be expected from him, an old man, who all his life has worked hard in the field of politics, that he should listen to speeches hours long in order to obtain the opportunity of making a speech himself. He does not fear to meet his Parliamentary adversaries, who could scarcely be more hostile to him than they were during his thirty years of office. As regards the Ministers, he would have to sit near them, but he did not wish to play the part of Banquo's ghost at their entertainments, neither does he think of ever returning to office; but, on the other hand, he protests against the insolence of the insinuation that, after having spent a life-time in politics, he should avoid all remarks about political questions, and should let himself be locked up in a spiritual prison cell.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

The annual meeting of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit was held, yesterday evening, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. O. S. Pedraza in the chair. Mr. Jehangir E. Davur read the report of the committee for the past year. The following is a copy of the report:—

The committee which was elected at the fourth annual general meeting of members, on entering upon its functions, nominated Mr. O. S. Pedraza, president, Mr. B. E. Punegar, honorary treasurer, and Mr. J. E. Davur, honorary secretary, in conformity with Article 21 of the Byelaws of the Cercle. During the year under report the Cercle received many presents of books and journals. The committee cannot pass over in silence the name of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France who, through Mr. Charles Pernet, Consul for France, and one of the patrons of the Cercle, sent us a splendid collection of books of the Viscount of Caix de Saint-Aymour of Messrs. Guy-Valvor, Calman, Levy, and Hachette and Co., who having heard of the existence of the Cercle in Bombay and of the taste displayed for the study of the French language and literature which is the only object for which the Cercle is founded sent us very valuable books. All these gentlemen deserve the best thanks of the Cercle as also Mr. Leon Borwait (Paris), Mr. H. Paul (Paris), Mr. O. S. Pedraza, and Mr. G. Rat, who continue to send us the *L'Illustration*, *Le Temps*, and *La Revue des traditions populaires* respectively. The committee has also accepted with best thanks thirty-four volumes of *Magasin Pittoresque*, presented by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee Wadia, and three volumes of medical books by Mrs. Dr. Edith Pechey-Phipson. The committee has great pleasure to announce that the *Alliance Francaise* of Paris with which the Cercle is on friendly relations continued to send *La Revue Bleue*, and as a further proof of its precious sympathy with our work has promised to send another collection of books for the Library, for which the Cercle is grateful to that institution. Your committee takes this opportunity to thank publicly Professor James Darmesteter, honorary member of the Cercle, for the article written by him in the *Journal des Debats* of 2nd November, 1891 anent the Cercle, making an appeal in favour of our institution. The editors and authors above-named have responded to the call as above mentioned. If each author or editor in France were to send us as many books as these gentlemen have done, our library would soon become as renowned as that of Alexandria. During the past year your committee drew out a list of new books for the use of the Cercle, and entrusted Mr. Y. Vernin (Paris) honorary member with the purchase of them. These books costing Rs. 399-3-0 have arrived, and are placed in the library. The committee takes this opportunity to thank Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit and Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Wadia for their donation of Rs.100 each; their names have consequently been added to the list of life-members. The committee has added to the list of honorary members of the Cercle the names of Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Hormusjee Cowasjee Petit, and Jehangheerjee Nusserwanjee Mody, who have by their princely donations so much contributed to the prosperity of our institution. In conformity with Article 31 of the rules the committee has framed the following byelaw:—"Members who are absent from Bombay for more than three months will not be required to pay their subscription for the period they are so absent; provided notice of their departure is given to the honorary secretary." During the past year there were eight meetings of members for readings and recitations. At one of these meetings, held on 30th September, 1891, Mr. Charles Pernet, Consul for France, who presided, presented Mr. J. E. Davur, honorary secretary, with his diploma of Officier de Academie which the Minister of Public Instruction in France has been pleased to grant him. At such special meeting Mr. H. Gues, Vice-Consul de France and an honorary member of the Cercle, was pleased to recite an original monologue, composed by himself, viz., "Un Marseillais a Bombay." This monologue is being printed, and copies of it will shortly be distributed amongst members. At another meeting, held on 25th November, 1891, also presided by Mr. Charles Pernet, Mr. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi, B.A., read a very interesting paper "Impressions d'un Paris sur la ville de Paris." This paper had been the subject of a long article in the *Journal des Debats*. The fourth annual soiree, dramatic, literary and musical was held on 5th March, 1892, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The best thanks of the Cercle are due to Mrs. Sleigh, Miss Fischer, Miss Pedraza, Messrs. Monod, Rat, Punegar, and Gazdar for having contributed towards the success of the soiree. At this meeting the members of the Cercle presented Mr. J. E. Davur, honorary secretary, with an address of congratulation on the occasion of his recent nomination of Office of the Academy by the Minister of Public Instruction in France. The committee having observed with great satisfaction that members make a very good use of the Reading Room, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and *La Nouvelle Revue* have been subscribed for. So that the following journals are now placed on the Library's table for the use of members:—*Le Temps*; *Le Figaro*; *Le Courier de Londres et de l'Europe*; *L' Illustration*; *Le Monde Illustre*; *Les Annales*; *Revue des deux Mondes*; *La Nouvelle Revue*; *Revue des traditions populaires*. It is with very great regret that the committee has to record the sad death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, one of the life-members of the Cercle, which took place on 21st November, 1891. From the treasurer's accounts duly audited by Mr. A. E. Davar you must have seen that Rs. 4,707-6-10 have been spent towards the purchase of books, and that the Cercle has a reserve fund of Rs. 6,500 and Rs. 951-4-11 as cash on hand, making up Rs. 7,451-4-11; thus the Cercle's funds are in a flourishing condition. The furniture and the books of the Cercle are insured for Rs. 6,000. There are 160 members at present on the list, of whom 2 are patrons, 14 honorary members, 29 life members, and 115 ordinary members. You are now requested to appoint two auditors for the current year.

The report was approved and adopted together with the audited accounts for the past year. Messrs. B. E. Punegar and E. R. Sahiar were requested to scrutinise the voting lists received from the members for the formation of the new committee. A vote of thanks was passed to the committee for the satisfactory manner in which they managed the Cercle's affairs during the past year. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. J. E. Davur, honorary secretary, for the able manner in which he carried out his duties during the past year. Mr. Ardeshir E. Davur was accorded a vote of thanks for having examined the last year's account, and he was appointed as an auditor for the current year. The following was the result of the scrutiny as to the election of the committee for the year 1892-93:—Mr. O. S. Pedraza, Mdme. Edith Pechey-Phipson, Messrs. C. M. Cursetjee, A. J. Cursetjee, K. E. Dadachanjee, J. J. Modi, T. J. Bennett, G. Rat, M. F. Patell, B. E. Punegar, and J. E. Davur.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, who in thanking the meeting for the vote of thanks accorded to him said that the members must have been gratified to find from the report just read that the Cercle was in a very flourishing condition. There was a splendid library for the use of the members, and the study of French language and literature was well cultivated by the members. The chairman said that there were some persons, who pretended to believe that this institution had some political aim or other. The president took this opportunity to declare emphatically that the Cercle Litteraire had nothing more to do with politics than with the manufacture of soaps. The Cercle had in view the object of the development of French language and literature. The meeting then dispersed.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The barometric changes are small and irregular, except in the Punjab, where it is from moderate to brisk. The general distribution is the same as yesterday. Readings are high in the south of the Bay and the Arabian Sea, low in the Punjab and the Gangetic plain. In the Punjab a depression is developing and the gradients are rather steep. Winds are cyclonic in the Punjab and an easterly wind prevails over Bengal and in the Gangetic plain it is abnormally extensive, otherwise wind directons are normal. The force is strong at the Bay, and fresh in western and central stations. The temperature has generally risen except in Sind, Guzerat, Behar, Khandesh, and the Deccan, where it has fallen. The mean temperature exceeds the normal in all provinces except Bengal. Scattered showers have been reported from the north-east of India, general showers from west and centre of the Peninsula, Silchar reports having received three and Mangalore two inches of rain: elsewhere the falls are small.

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON says the British soldier will never be contented while we continue the system of making stoppages from his pay. "He looks upon it as a complete imposition." It is the opinion of this authority that in order to encourage recruiting it is most desirable that all stoppages should be done away with, that the soldier should be completely clothed and fed (including the evening meal) without any stoppage, and should receive his actual pay without any deduction whatever, except in the case of wilful misconduct.

ZOROASTRIAN WOMEN IN REMOTE ANTIQUITY.

The following is a summary of Mr. Darab Dustoor Peshotan Sanjana's lecture, on Monday afternoon, at the Bai Bhikaeejee Shapoorjee Bengallee School, on "The Position of Zoroastrian Women in Remote Antiquity."

Having been briefly introduced by the Chairman, Mr. Darab, in the course of his remarks, said:—

Among the famous peoples of remote antiquity—be they Indo-Iranians or Indo-Europeans—there was no community in which man had more unselfish sympathy with the opposite sex than the Zoroastrian nation that lived in the Eastern territories of Iran more than three thousand years ago. Under the influence of monotheism and by a close observation of the sublime powers of the Deity reflected in His work in Nature, the Zoroastrian man of ancient Iran had become naturally capable of appreciating the different blessings God had bestowed upon him by the creation of womankind. In primitive Iranian society the wife held a position, in social as well as spiritual relations, not inferior to her spouse, husband, or lord. The mother, the daughter, the wife were beings for whom the son, the father, and the husband had very anxious regard. The probable test of the ancient Iranian civilization lies in the social and moral position which that nation had fixed for its women. The motive of marriage for the Iranians was sacred. It was a religious purpose which they

SPORTING NOTES.

LORD SHEFFIELD'S team have finished up their long tour in brilliant style with a most decisive defeat over Combined Australia. The telegram from Adelaide, on the 26th ultimo, made it apparent that the Australians had no possibility of saving the match, and the only question was how easily the Englishmen would win. Unfortunately, the Australians were successful in the matches at Sydney and Melbourne, and had, therefore, won the "rubber." No very great issue was dependent upon the third match; but such a fine performance as that of the Englishmen goes a very long way towards atoning for their previous defeats, and the result was hailed with delight by every lover of the game in England. Without attempting to offer any excuse for our men it is only fair to state that the first two games do not reflect very much discredit upon them, for in both instances they were beaten only after five days' hard fighting, and in the Melbourne match the weather almost as much to do with the result as was the case in the match just concluded.

It will be remembered that when the game was left, on Saturday, the 26th ultimo, the Australians in their second innings had lost eight wickets for 124 runs; and they, therefore, required no fewer than 275 runs to save even an innings' defeat. They maintained, however, their reputation for playing an up-hill game to the last, and the remaining two wickets put on 45 runs. The innings closed for 169, and the Englishmen were left victorious by an innings and 230 runs. No more fitting termination to a tour which, thanks to the personal interest and influence of Lord Sheffield, has done so much to awaken new enthusiasm in cricket throughout Australia could well have been conceived than the match just concluded on the Adelaide Oval. A probable result of it all will be that, instead of persisting in their resolution not to invite an Australian team to England, until 1894, the county secretaries may alter their decision; and it is just possible that a team—it must, however, be a fully representative one—will visit next summer.

With their victory at Adelaide, on the 28th March, Lord Sheffield's cricketers, as stated above, brought their tour in Australia to a conclusion. They commenced their first match, on the 29th of November, and took part, in all, in 27 engagements, of which they won 12, lost 2, and drew 13. The team played 8 first-class matches, winning 6, and losing 2. In addition to their victory, on Monday, at Adelaide they won both matches against Victoria, and both against New South Wales, and also the match with South Australia. The batting averages in the eight first-class matches will be read with interest. Dr. Grace comes out first with the capital average of 44·8. He only played one exceptional innings—159, not out, in the first match against Victoria—but no one else batted so consistently; indeed, it is the Dr.'s best form for many seasons. Abel and Mr. Stoddart played several fine innings, each scoring over 100 against Combined Australia.

Association football teams representing Scotland and Wales met, at Edinburgh, on Saturday the 26th March. The superiority hitherto shown by Scotland was fully maintained. Wales, who lost the toss, started the ball facing the wind and sleet. Almost immediately the home eleven obtained a goal by the aid of Thomson, and ten minutes later, through the agency of Hamilton, came a second for Scotland. Hamilton added a third goal, and after this there was a lull in the rapidity of the scoring. The Welsh backs worked hard, but their forwards could make no headway against the Scotch halves. M'Pherson dribbled the ball well, and in the last few minutes of the first half increased the Scotch advantage to four goals. In the second half a fifth goal by Baird was the outcome of skilful passing among the forwards, and a sixth was registered by Hamilton. Wales then attacked briskly, and B. Lewis obtained a solitary point for them. Scotland won by six goals to one. Scotland have won 16 of the 17 matches played, scoring 74 goals to 10; the game in 1889 at Wrexham was drawn.

The final tie in the London Association Football Senior Cup competition was played, at Kennington Oval, on the same day, and resulted in a victory for the Old Westminsters, who beat Ilford by two goals to one. Crusaders beat Old Foresters, at Leyton by three goals to two in the semi-final tie for the London Charity Cup. At Plumstead, the Everton, Eleven played a drawn game of two goals all with Royal Arsenal. In the League competition the most important fixture was the match between Sunderland and Aston Villa. The former won by two goals to one, and are now at the head of the list. Blackburn Rovers and Derby County played a drawn game, as did Burnley and Wolverhampton Wanderers; while Bolton Wanderers defeated Notts County by two goals to nil.

For the Hamburg Races the Spring Handicap of 300 sovereigns, one mile two hundred yards, to be run on April 24, has found thirty-eight subscriptions; and the Handicap of 180 sovereigns, seven furlongs, and the Spring Handicap Steeplechase of 185 sovereigns, gentlemen riders, two miles six-and-a-half furlongs, to be run on April 25, have closed with thirty-four and twenty-five subscriptions respectively. The Hamburg Races are, says the "Turf Breeder," for horses of all countries, and about half of all the engaged horses are English importations, like Crime, Salutation, Jedfoot, Cesario, Pinewood, Puritan, The Cuckoo, Appenzell, Republic, Heathfield, Shy Girl, &c., in the flat races, and Gipsy Jess, Orcadian, Underhill, St. Pierre, South Star, Homeward Bound, Cranberry, Great Paul, and Vendetta, in the steeplechase. The three last-named are engaged by Captain Joe, but Mr. C. Thompson is, as I am told, still part-owner. Great Paul and Vendetta have run with tolerable success in England, and will moreover strip in much better condition than the home-trained animals.

With "Baily," for April, is given a good portrait of Captain Ricardo, Master of the Craven Hounds. Captain Ricardo was born in the year 1850, and at an early age gained his first experience of hunting. In 1873, he joined the 14th Hussars in Ireland, going with the regiment to India three years later, when he became a regular polo player, and was a frequent performer in steeplechases, at which somewhat risky amusement he achieved considerable success with his horse Dick Turpin. Nor was hunting forgotten. Captain Pennell-Elmhirst, who as "Brooksby" recounts weekly the doings in grass countries, was Master of the Ootacamand Hounds, and being in want of a whipper-in found one in Captain Ricardo, who for one season discharged the duties of that office. In 1879, Captain Ricardo married the second daughter of Major-General Hill Wallace, C. B., of the Royal Horse Artillery, and settled down quietly to country life in Berkshire.

In 1887, the Craven Hunt were again in want of a Master, and then it was that Captain Ricardo took office. With the energy usually displayed by soldiers, when they become M.F.H.'s, Captain Ricardo at once set about improving the pack, and by dint of care and judicious selection has contrived to bring the pack to a pitch of excellence not often found in provincial countries and especially in a country which has experienced so many changes and ups and downs as the Craven. Another vacancy will be caused in this country at the close of the present season, for Captain Ricardo has, to the general disappointment announced that he will give up the country, which, for the last five years, he has hunted so well.

The winning form of Simon Renard and Nitrate Queen will supply Sherwood's stable with a "line" for the City and Suburban, for though the first-named son of St. Simon and Blue Rock is not entered for the Epsom race in question, he has two engagements the same week, at Sandown-park, in the Tudor Plate and Esher Stakes, with a 7lb penalty in the first event and 5lb only in the second, which may not prevent his following up his Batthyany Plate victory. The Tudor Plate is a new three-year-old prize of £1,000 for maidens at the time of entry, and I well remember, writes "Pavo," when suggesting the name of Simon Renard, for the yearling brother to St. Simon of the Rock to Lord Randolph Churchill, at Doncaster railway station, on the last day of the 1890 meeting, his good-natured appreciation of its applicability.

Bevis, who won the great Northamptonshire Stakes, in 1859, had done so badly as a two-year-old as to be put amongst a draft lot from Woodyates to be sold in the market place, at Salisbury, for whatever they would fetch. William Day, by the veriest chance, brought him back for seven sovereigns and in the following spring he discovered he could scarcely lose the Northamptonshire Stakes, at which [illegible] was in at nearly bottom weight, 4st 9lb, Fred [illegible] to win a big stake down [illegible]ama in the saddle, at 3lb, [illegible] easily by a couple of [illegible] in the North-ar[illegible]on Dan again for L[illegible]

[illegible]r, a filly belonging [illegible]ing a gallop, at Ch[illegible]e and upset the fill[illegible]g her. Fortunately [illegible]urt. A similar acci[illegible]f Wales during the [illegible]nting at Compiegne [illegible]f the forest knocking [illegible] hunter clean over [illegible]o damage, and jumping [illegible]e any of the affrighted [illegible]

The [illegible] part in the Stanley [illegible]cluded Hippona, [illegible] the nearest followers [illegible]lesby. One of the first [illegible] the produce of a maiden [illegible]n William's filly was, like [illegible]ttled to the double breeding [illegible]1 seemed a liberal price.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY AND THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

MR. KEAY said the hon. baronet was like Balaam, for while in theory he blessed the elective principle, he in effect cursed it all through his speech. The question was whether the Bill as proposed by the Government did contain anything so near to a mandate as was supposed by the right hon. gentleman the member for Mid Lothian, and by other hon. members. He did not hesitate to prophesy that the Governor-General would never dream of exercising such power as was supposed to be conferred upon him in a mandatory way by the Bill as it now stood. The Governor-General would simply treat it as a dead letter. They had as yet no knowledge how the mandate to exercise the elective principle was to be better embodied in a Bill. The Bill as it stood contained nothing in the nature of a mandate, and without a mandate of some kind it was impossible to hope that the Indian authorities would put in force anything in the character of an elective principle in the government of that country. He ventured to say that existing facts ought to incline that House to the conviction that the government of India could not safely be carried on without the introduction of some modified elective arrangement. It was too much the fashion for the House to accept the views held by Anglo-Indian officials who had enjoyed high positions, and who invariably gave most bland assurances that everything was going on so well in India that there was little need for the House to attend to Indian affairs, much less to inaugurate any great or radical changes. Speaking from 30 years' experience of the real condition and wants of the people of India, he ventured strongly to protest against those views, which were mainly the offspring of an easy-going hope that that state of things was sound which they themselves personally had administered, and in the administration of which they had secured comfort, honour, and advantage. The bureaucracy which governed India were frightened at the bare idea of the elective principle being extended to the government of that country, because they knew perfectly well that real representatives of the people would feel it their first duty to insist upon the reduction of the vast salaries and the numerous appointments held by Europeans, whereby natives were to an undue extent excluded from the public service of their own country, and its revenues were eaten away to a quite unnecessary extent. A return presented to Parliament nine years ago showed that out of the 68,000 Europeans in the whole of India 25,000 held Government positions with a salary of more than £100 a year, the total of their salaries amounting to £13,000,000 a year, £4,000,000 of which was entirely spent out of the country by absentees. Out of 285,000,000 natives only 11,000 held Government posts with a salary of over £100 a year, the total of their salaries amounting only to £2,250,000; and he believed that the new return would show that matters now were even worse. (Hear, hear.) In connexion with India policy simply meant pounds, shillings, and pence in the shape of salaries to Europeans, and there would be the strongest possible opposition to any Governor-General making any use of mere powers like those delegated to him in the Bill now before the House. An even more serious reason why the elective principle ought to be introduced without delay was equally, he feared, a reason why its introduction would be opposed by the European bureaucracy—that was, the enormous and ever-increasing impoverishment which was now taking place under our rule as it at present existed. It was only by absolutely excluding elected members that our officials were able to go about crying peace and prosperity everywhere while the fact was well-known that enormous poverty and decadence were going on from day to day and year to year throughout the Indian Empire. In the Budget debate last year the hon. baronet the member for the Evesham Division had talked of the wonderful prosperity of the Indian people. Why, if the people were so prosperous, did the hon. baronet think it necessary when in Bombay to introduce his Draconian revenue law? He proposed to give some particulars showing the hideous severity of that law.

MR. KEAY DRIFTS.

The Speaker said that he could not see the relevancy of this to the Bill before the House. The hon. member was not entitled to review the whole state of India on a Bill for introducing elective Councils.

Mr. Keay explained that his object was to show the way in which the people were at present ground down under enactments passed by Legislative Councils in the constitution of which the elective principle was ignored. His contention was that the elective principle should be introduced without delay in order that oppressive laws might no longer be passed without the sanction of the representatives of the people. They were often told that the taxes paid by the natives of India were light, and the fact that there were only insignificant arrears was pointed to as a proof of the truth of the statement. But the reason why there were no arrears would be found in the stringency of the laws passed by non-elective Councils to enforce the collection of taxes. He could tell of the imprisonment of the inhabitants of a whole village, because one cultivator was in arrear with his payment. No assertion was more often made than that the cultivators were only taxed to the extent of half of the net produce. That was a fallacy. Last year he had prepared for him an industrial census of a village in the Bombay Presidency.

The Speaker observed that the hon. member's remarks were hardly relevant to the Bill.

Mr. Keay, coming to another point, said that he proposed to quote some authorities to prove that the idea of elective representatives was by no means a new in India as some hon. members appeared to think. Sir T. Munro, speaking of the days prior to British rule, said, "In all Indian villages there was regularly constituted municipality by which revenue and police affairs were administered, and which exercised to a very great extent magisterial and judicial authority." Sir John Malcolm, dealing with the same topic, declared that the municipal and village institutions of India maintained order and peace with their respective limits by the common consent of all ranks. It had been stated that it was only as late as the 14th century that a large tract on the western coast of India had been governed by four senators and a president, who were elected by the people every three years. If we really intended to govern 280,000,000 of people to their content we ought to allow them representative government to, at all events, a certain extent. He had no desire to be an alarmist, but being the only member of that House who had had official experience in the agricultural districts of India he had no hesitation in saying that our extremely expensive and impoverishing system of government of that country was conducing to a terrible feeliug of hopelessness and despair on the part of the people of that country, who found themselves reduced under from the position of well-to-do farmers to that of landless labourers. (Hear, hear.) It was for the House to determine whether India was to be maintained as a human cattle farm or whether, by accepting the principle of the amendment, they would give a pledge to the people of that conatry that they intended honestly to establish in it representative institutions. (Hear, hear.)

TWO VIEWS OF INDIA.

Mr. S. Smith said that from the speeches to which they had listened that night from the hon. baronet the member for Evesham and from the hon. member who had just sat down, it was difficult to realize that they were both speaking of the India of the present day, so widely did they differ in their accounts of that country. He, however, was inclined to agree in this main rather with the hon. member who had just sat down than with an official optimist like the hon. baronet. (Hear, hear.) It was painful for a assembly like the House of Commons to listen to the statements of the hon. member who had just sat down, and he could only hope that they were somewhat exaggerated, as he was inclined to believe them to be. (Hear, hear.) He thought, however, that that hon. member's statements approached the real state of things more nearly than did those of the hon. baronet. His belief was that the people of India were suffering from extreme poverty and great privation, and that some system of representative government was urgently required for that country, (Hear, hear.) There was little doubt that it was the intention of this nation to act fairly to the Indian native, but government by a bureaucracy could never succeed. The Governor-General of India could never come into contact with the suffering classes. No doubt there had been a period in the history of India when it would have been impossible to govern it on any other system than that which was now in force, but he believed that the time had come when it was essential that the country should have representative institutions, and that the people should be allowed to participate in their own government. (Hear, hear.) All friends of India might heartily agree with the theories of government put forward by the hon. member for Evesham, but the difficulty was to get them put into practice. Lord Ripon honestly attempted to give India a valuable instalment of self-government, but he had to pay the penalty of being detested by the official class, and it might be doubted whether any successor would dare to expose himself to the same class feeling. Travelling through the country soon after Lord Ripon had left, he was struck with the fact that the affections of the people went out to him as they had never done to any one before (hear, hear); but there was scarcely a European who did not speak of Lord Ripon with the utmost bitterness. It was true, as the right hon. member for Mid-Lothian had said, the language of the Bill was ambiguous, and perhaps the principle of election might be found in it, but, still if the administration of it were left to the hon. member for Oldham, he would probably discover that it was not there. No doubt the Bill did mark a certain advance in our method, and it contained valuable concessions. The right to discuss the Budget and to put questions would, however, remain a dead letter, except so far as it was exercised by elected members, because clearly those who were nominated by the Government would not do anything that might be inconvenient to the Government. Therefore, unless there were engrafted upon the Bill genuine representation, whereby independent criticism and judgment might be obtained, the Bill would fail to satisfy Indian expectations. (Hear, hear.) He agreed with what had been said by the hon. member for Manchester of the value of the Indian National Congress as the mouthpiece of Indian feeling; and if the hon. member for Evesham could go back to the country, after his 12 years' absence, he would form a different judgment from that he had just expressed. A friend of his own was elected to that council by a large village, and the election was formally made at a large public meeting held in the market-place. It was as near an approach as possible to election by manhood suffrage. The delegates to the Congress were freely chosen by large masses of the population, and there was not at present any more reliable way of getting at the opinions of the people. It was almost impossible to get any representative body which should be a mirror of the shades of casts, religion, and races in India; but the Congress approached more nearly to such a body than any institution which had existed in India for a hundred years. He had read the proceedings with much care, and he had been astonished at the moderation, wisdom, and statesmanlike ability with which the views of the members were expressed. There was no Parliament in Europe in which the debates were conducted more ably than were those of the Indian National Congress. It was an outgrowth of our own teaching, and we ought to be proud of it. The population of India, Hindoo and Mahomedan, was essentially Conservative and further removed from anarchy than that of any other country in the world; and we could treat them with kindness and confidence and extend to them power and responsibility with more security than almost any other Power in the same state of civilization. India was full of deep grievances and we ought to let them have an outlet instead of sitting on the safety valve and risking an explosion. The land was exhausted by a wretched system of agriculture, resulting largely from our own laws, and the peasantry, as a body, were loaded with debt. All these things ought to be faced and honestly dealt with in place of being hidden and veiled in optimistic statements. It was said it was difficult to device an electoral system for India and he admitted we could not have a symmetrical or complete system, but the hon. member for Evesham sketched the rudiments of a representative system whereby a certain number of members could be elected through the municipalities of large cities. The country was not ripe for universal suffrage, and any system of election must be based upon existing agencies. Therefore we could not do better than adopt Lord Dufferin's scheme. In speaking of it the Under-Secretary omitted to cite the portion referring to elective councils. When a Viceroy so essentially Conservative recommended the elective system, surely Parliament might be willing to adopt it. An enormous responsibility rested upon the people of this country, it was too great a responsibility for us, involving as it did the direction of the affairs of one-fifth of the human race. The Government of India was a despotism, but it was a better despotism than that of Russia. It was high time that our own institutions should be engrafted on India. The present form of government could not last; it would have to be changed sooner or later. If the change were made now, when there was no war or threatened invasion by Russia, it would be accepted as a boon; otherwise some greater change might be wrung from us in a time of great peril.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 7th April 1892.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff, Ferozepore—Capt E D J O'Brien, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Capt Lean, on leave.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Second Lieut R M Battye, Lincolnshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Sqdn Officer on probation.

16th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut I G White, East Surrey Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Sqdn Officer on probation.

7th Bengal Infantry—Major A W Jamieson, 2nd-in-Command, to be Comdt, vice Way, vacated.

Major E G Barrow, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Jamieson, and to remain seconded whilst employed with the Hong Kong Regt.

Major W G Mansel, Wing Comdr, 8th Bengal Infy, to be Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, sub pro tem, with effect from date of joining, vice Barrow.

Capt A Elderton, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem, vice Mansel.

1st Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles—Second Lieut A B Tillard, Hampshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

1st Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles—Second Lieut C R Johnson, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 44th Gurkha Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity.

Major H F Lugard, R A, is directed to proceed from Quetta to England on promotion to half-pay Lieut-Col.

Capt J E W Headlam, R A, is directed to proceed from Meerut to England, on promotion.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut-Col C S Gordon, West Yorkshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major G S Browne, V C, South Wales Borderers, Depy-Assist Adjt-Gen for Musketry, 3rd Circle, is directed to proceed to Allahabad to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, to which he has been posted as 2nd-in-Command.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major G S Banister, South Wales Borderers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his Regt to which he has been posted as 2nd-in-Command.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Surgn-Col A Allan, M D, Medical Staff, to the Administrative medical charge of the Rawal Pindi District, vice Surgn-Col A F Bradshaw, C B, appointed Principal Medical Officer H M's Forces in India.

Military Works Department.—On arrival in India, the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are posted, as stated opposite their names:—Lieut J S Fowler, Rawal Pindi Command, "urree; Lieut A L C McCormic, Meerut Command, Meerut; Second-Lieut S H Sheppard, Rawal Pindi Command, Rawal Pindi; and Second-Lieut C W Singer, Presidency and Oudh Command, Lucknow.

Nursing Sister J Hughes, Indian Nursing Service, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate in India.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regt—Major A S H Gem, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Middlesex Regt—Capt C R Dyer, for six months, on private affairs.

1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt Sir R A W Colleton, Bart, for six months, medical certificate.

Lieut H O S Cadogan, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Manchester Regt—Captain E A Ward, for nine months, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—Major the Hon M Curzon, for six months, on private affairs.

Lieut F G Talbot, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Medical Staff—Surgn-Lieut-Col J McNamara, MD, 293 days, on private affairs.

Surgn-Capt A R Aldridge, MB, for six months, on private affairs.

Surgn-Capt W Heffernan, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to New Zealand:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut R E Bennett, C Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, for six months, on private affairs.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 12th April 1892.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Col E A Money, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be Commandant, vice Willock, retired.

42nd Gurkha Rifles—Capt D C F Macintyre, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles, to be Offg Wing Commander, with effect from date of joining, vice Bolton, offg 2nd-in-Command.

Royal (Bengal) Artillery—Subject to H M's approval, Col Montagu Willes Ommanney is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major F G Gavin and Capt W Gloster, R I Regt, are directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of their Regt into which they have recently been promoted.

Capt F W S Stanton, R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Dover, and join the Depot, Eastern Division, to which he has been posted on promotion.

Capt J C Thorp, R A, is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Thayetmayo, and join No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, into which he has been promoted.

The undermentioned passed the Lower Standard Examination in Burmese on the 2nd and 3rd Nov 1891:—Lieut A W Lonard, Staff Corps, Commdt, Military Police, Burma.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant—2nd Lieuts G F C Saunders, and C Jones, Bedfordshire Regiment.

2nd Lieuts T J McLeod, H H P Farmer, G S St Aubyn, W Barnett, Lord R W O Manners, V H S Scratchley, the Hon'ble F H S Roberts and C C Herbert Stepney, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Royal Engineers.—The name of Major H O Selby, RE, is withdrawn from the list of officers directed to attend the School of Military Engineering Chatham.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—Royal Artillery—Captain F B Johnston, No 12 Company, Western Division, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut P A Bainbridge, 70th Field Battery, for 4 months, on private affairs.

16th Lancers.—Capt G P Wyndham, for one hundred and fifteen days, on private affairs.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut J W Ferguson, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut F H Neish, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India: 16th Lancers.—Lieut R F A Sloane Stanley for one hundred and four days, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Bengal Infantry.—Surg-Capt W J Buchanan, MB, to Calcutta, and Darjeeling, for one month, on urgent private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

4th Punjab Infantry—Major G C Bedford, to Dalhousie, for six months, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

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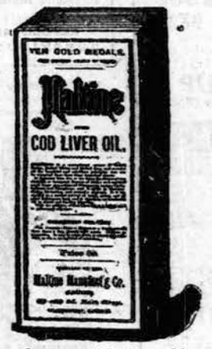

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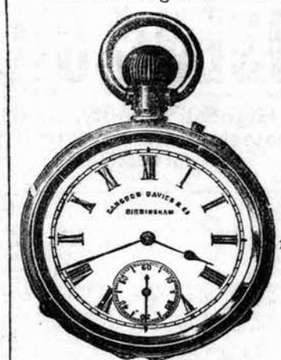

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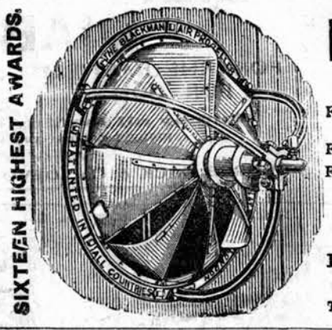

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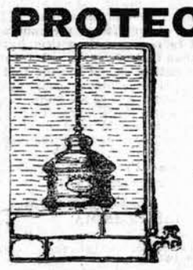

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